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VERMONT SPELLER;

OR

PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

BY R. M'K. ORMSBY,

ASSISTED BY

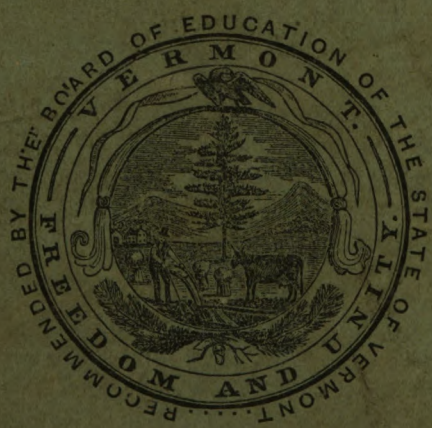
REV. CHARLES W. CUSHING, A. M.,

Late Principal of Newbury Seminary, & Presi't of the Female Collegiate Instit'e.

AND

R. FARNHAM, Jr., A. M.,

Late Principal of Bradford Academy.



FIFTH EDITION.

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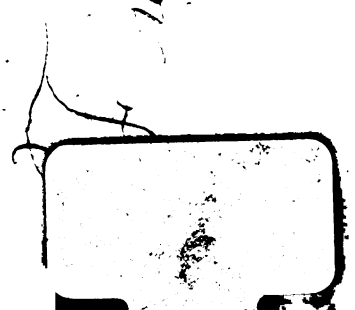

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VERMONT SPELLER;

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PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO PARTS.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING THE SPELLING, PRONUNCIATION, ANALYSIS, AND SIGNIFICATIONS, OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF THE WORDS MOST GENERALLY IN USE IN ORDINARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

BY R. M'K. ORMSBY,

ASSISTED BY

REV. CHARLES W. CUSHING, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL OF NEWBURY SEMINARY, AND PRESIDENT OF THE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

AND

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LATE PRINCIPAL OF BRADFORD ACADEMY.

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PREFACE.

THESE are lessons in the English language which teach the spelling, pronunciation, analysis and significations of those words most commonly in use in the every-day affairs of life, and most generally employed by the best writers of the age. Who can doubt the necessity of teaching our Common School scholars such lessons? We mean those scholars whose education is limited to Common Schools. How are the masses of our people to become intelligent without reading journals and books? And how are they to become readers of the better class of books without a knowledge of the language in which they are written? And where can this key of knowledge be better supplied than in the school-house? What higher object can Common School education have than to impart to the scholars a taste for reading? Without such taste who ever became intelligent? with it, who ever failed to become intelligent? And how is it possible to impart to the scholar a taste for reading without acquainting him thoroughly with the words generally used in books? The classic scholar, educated in academies and colleges, finds himself, somehow or other, in possession of a taste for reading, and feels none of the embarrassments experienced by those less favored scholars whom he bid adieu at the door of the Common School house. But we here speak for those not destined for classic education. Every one knows what their text-books are. The only aid they have for obtaining a knowledge of the English language is the Spelling Book; and the most the Spelling Book has ever professed to teach is spelling and pronunciation; and words in those Spellers have not been selected with reference to their usefulness in subsequent life to the scholar, but have been taken hap-hazard, many of them being words which are rarely ever used by the great mass of mankind. Nor has any attention been paid, in the selection, to the age of the scholar, but in the first lessons abstract and incomprehensible words, and such words as *bias*, *solo*, *zany*, *pica*, *bubo*, *lictor*, *vesper*, *dorsal*, *lucent*, &c., are presented to the child, instead of making up the lesson from a vocabulary of words familiar to every youngster, reserving the more difficult words for the proper season for their introduction.

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This work attempts to reform all this; and differs from all other books in attempting,

1st, To select for the first lessons words familiar to every child. This constitutes Part I. Of these words the spelling and pronunciation are alone taught, as all children understand their meaning. There are about three thousand of them.

2d, The words in the Second Part are selected with the greatest care, as regards their importance and usefulness. Those words most commonly employed in the useful sciences and the literature of the age are selected.

3d, These words in the Second Part are carefully defined. Not a word is introduced into the Second Part but such as are thought to need explanation; and then every definition is written in simple language. Definitions copied from dictionaries are, especially when by synonymes, oftentimes more difficult of comprehension than the words defined. But in this book it will be seen that every definition has been carefully framed in language adapted to the understanding of the scholar.

4th, The primitive words are first defined; then the prefixes and suffixes are explained, and the method of forming compound words, or derivatives, is explained.

5th, Such derivatives as the scholar is competent to analyze and define are left to him for that purpose; but derivatives requiring it are carefully defined.

If teachers and parents will see to it that the contents of this small book, not one lesson of which is to be omitted, are thoroughly mastered by the Common School scholar, during the limited period he is permitted to attend school, more, far more, will be accomplished towards elevating such scholars to intelligence and usefulness than is often experienced in Common Schools. Our community has many reading and intelligent men; but it has also many who have academic and high-school education. How many of these who never have the aid of select school education become readers of works of science and literature? And what closes such works to them but the repulsiveness of a few thousand words, which convey to them no sense?

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INTRODUCTION.

In the English language there are twenty-six letters. They are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a simple sound of itself. They are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels in one syllable.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels.

A *proper* diphthong has both its vowels sounded, as in ôil, pôund.

An *improper* diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded, as in fàult, &c.

OF THE VOWELS.

A has *four* sounds: 1. The long slender *a*, as in fāte: 2. The long Italian *a*, as in fär: 3. The broad German *a*, as in fâll: and 4. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in făt. Variations as in *many*, *what*, &c.

E has *two* sounds: 1. The long *e*, as in mē: 2. The short *e*, as in mĕt. Variations as in *there*, *her*, &c.

I has *two* sounds: 1. The long *i*, as in pīne: 2. The short *i*, as in pĭn. Variations as in *machine*, *bird*, &c.

O has *four sounds*: 1. The long open *o*, as in nō: 2. The long close *o*, as in mōve: 3. The sound of *o*, as heard in dŏve: 4. The short broad *o*, as in nŏt.

U has *four* sounds: 1. The long *u*, as in tūbe: 2. The short *u*, as in tŭb: 3. The *u*, as heard in bůll: 4. The *u*, as heard in rûle. Variations as in *busy*, *bury*, &c.

W, when a vowel, has the long sound of *u*, as in *new*.

Y, when a vowel, has the long or short sound of *i*, as in *chyle*, *pity*.

CONSONANTS.

Consonants are only sounded in connection with vowels: by themselves they have no perfect sounds. They are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds. The articulate sounds are formed by various organs, as the palate, the teeth, the lips, &c.

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In uttering the sound of a consonant, a vowel should be placed before it: as, *eb, eg, ep,* &c.

Those consonants, which, in uttering them, interrupt the voice, are called *mutes:* as, *eb, ed, eg, ek,* and so on; but those which do not interrupt the voice, are called semi-vowels; as, *ef, el, em, en, er, es, ev, ez, eth,* and *c* and *g* soft.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are termed *labials,* as, *eb, ef, em, ep, ev;* those formed by the teeth, are termed *dentals,* as, *ed, et, eth;* and those formed by the palate, are called the *palatals,* as, *eg, ek, eng.*

B has only *one* sound, as in *band:* it is silent after *m,* as in dum*b.*

C has *four* sounds: like *k* before *a, o* and *u;* like *s* before *e, i,* and *y:* like *sh* in *pre-cious,* and like *z* in *suf-fice.*

D has *two* sounds: the sound of *d,* as in *did;* the sound of *t,* as in *fixed,* pronounced *fixt.*

F has but *one* sound, as in *life. Of,* pronounced *ov,* is the only exception.

G has *two* sounds: hard before *a, o,* and *u;* soft before *e, i,* and *y,* with many exceptions.

H has *no* sound: it is a mark of breathing, placed before a vowel.

J has the sound of g soft, as in *joy.*

K has but *one* sound, as in *kill.*

L has but *one* sound, as in *life.*

M has but *one* sound, as in *man.*

N has but *one* sound, as in *not:* it is silent after *m,* as in hym*n.*

P has but *one* sound, as in *pine.*

Q has but *one* sound. It has the sound of *k,* and is always followed by *u,* as in *queen.*

R has but *one* sound.

S has *three* sounds; a hissing sound, as in *sin;* the sound of *z,* as in *his;* and the sound of *sh,* as in *mission.*

T has *two* sounds: the sound of *t,* as in *turn;* and the sound of *sh,* as in *nation.*

Th has *two* sounds: a sharp one, as in *thin;* and a flat one, as in THIS.

V has but *one* sound, as in *void.*

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W, when a consonant, has but *one* sound, as in *wish*.

X has *two* sounds: the sound of *ks*, as in *tax*; and the sound of *gz*, as in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*, as in *Xerxes*.

Y, when a consonant, has but *one* sound, as in *year*.

Z has its proper sound, as in *size*; in some cases it has the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*, pronounced *azhure*

WORDS.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; a word of two syllables is called a *dissyllable*; a word of three syllables is a *trissyllable*; and a word of more than three syllables is called a *polysyllable*.

An *accent* is a forcible stress of voice on a letter or syllable; as on *o* in *glo' ry*. Every word, having more than one syllable, has one accented.

KEY.

Questions.	*Answers.*
How many sounds has *a*?	Four.
What is the first sound of *a*?	à, as in fāte.
What is the second sound of *a*?	â, as in fâr.
What is the third sound of *a*?	à, as in fàll.
What is the fourth sound of *a*?	å, as in fåt.
How many sounds has *e*?	Two.
What is the first sound of *e*?	è, as in mè.
What is the second sound of *e*?	ȅ, as in mȅt.
How many sounds has *i*?	Two.
What is the first sound of *i*?	ì, as in pine.
What is the second sound of *i*?	ĭ, as in pĭn.
How many sounds has *o*?	Four.
What is the first sound of *o*?	ò, as in nò.
What is the second sound of *o*?	ŏ, as in mŏve.
What is the third sound of *o*?	ǒ, as in dǒve.
What is the fourth sound of *o*?	ô, as in nôt.
How many sounds has *u*?	Four.
What is the first sound of *u*?	ù, as in tùbe.
What is the second sound of *u*?	ŭ, as in tŭb.

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What is the third sound of *u*? ů, as in bůll
What is the fourth sound of *u*? ů, as in růle.

What is the sound of *oi*? ȯ̊i, as in ȯ̊il.
What is the sound of *ou*? ȯ̊ů, as in pȯ̊ůnd.

c, with a comma under it, thus, ç, is the soft c, and has the sound of *s*, as in viçe.

g, with a comma under it, thus, ģ, is the soft g, and has the sound of *j*, as in ģibe.

s, with a comma under it, thus, ş, has the sound of *z*, as in roşe.

ch, printed in Italic, have the sound of *sh*.

The Italic letters in each word are silent.

The following final syllables are to be pronounced thus:

cean, *cion*, *sion*, *tion*, } are pronounced like shůn.

ceous, *cious*, *scious*, *tious*, } are pronounced like shůs.

cial, *sial*, *tial*, } are pronounced like shâl.

cian, *tian*, } are pronounced like shân.

cient, *tient*, } are pronounced like shênt.

science, *tience*, } are pronounced like shênse.

chre, *cre*, } are pronounced like cůr.

bre is pronounced like bůr.
tre is pronounced like tůr.
vre is pronounced like vůr.

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ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H
I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X
Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z &.

ITALIC LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w x y z &.

NUMBERS.

I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X.

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ALPHABET.

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		NAMES
A	a	*A*	*a*	a
B	b	*B*	*b*	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ce
D	d	*D*	*d*	de
E	e	*E*	*e*	e
F	f	*F*	*f*	ef
G	g	*G*	*g*	je
H	h	*H*	*h*	aich
I	i	*I*	*i*	i
J	j	*J*	*j*	ja
K	k	*K*	*k*	ka
L	l	*L*	*l*	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	pe
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	ću
R	r	*R*	*r*	ar
S	s	*S*	*s*	es
T	t	*T*	*t*	te
U	u	*U*	*u*	u
V	v	*V*	*v*	ve
W	w	*W*	*w*	uu
X	x	*X*	*x*	ex
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	wi
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ze
&		*&*		and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

fi, fl, ff, ffi, ffl.

FIGURES.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

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Words and syllables of two letters.

LESSON I.

ba	da	pa	ta	va
be	de	pe	te	ve
bi	di	pi	ti	vi
bo	do	po	to	vo
bu	du	pu	tu	vu
by	dy	py	ty	vy

LESSON II.

za	ka	fa	la	ma
ze	ke	fe	le	me
zi	ki	fi	li	mi
zo	ko	fo	lo	mo
zu	ku	fu	lu	mu
zy	ky	fy	ly	my

LESSON III.

na	ra	sa	ja	ca	ga
ne	re	se	je	çe	ge
ni	ri	si	ji	çi	gi
no	ro	so	jo	co	go
nu	ru	su	ju	cu	gu
ny	ry	sy	jy	çy	gy

LESSON IV.

ab	ad	ap	at	av
eb	ed	ep	et	ev
ib	id	ip	it	iv
ob	od	op	ot	ov
ub	ud	up	ut	uv
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc

LESSON V.

az	ak	ag	al	af
ez	ek	eg	el	ef
iz	ik	ig	il	if
oz	ok	og	ol	of
uz	uk	ug	ul	uf
ha	he	hi	ho	hu

LESSON VI.

am	an	ar	as	ax
em	en	er	es	ex
im	in	ir	is	ix
om	on	or	os	ox
um	un	ur	us	ux

LESSON VII.

It is an ox.
It is by us.
We go to it.
It is up.
I am to go by it.
So he is at it.
It is on.
He is to be in.
If it be as it is.
If he is in so am I.
It is to it we go.
Do ye as we do.
Wo be to me.
My ox is up to go.
I am at it as I go.
Go we to it, so it is.

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Syllables of three letters.

LESSON VIII.

bla	pla	cla	fla	gla
ble	ple	cle	fle	gle
bli	pli	cli	fli	gli
blo	plo	clo	flo	glo
blu	plu	clu	flu	glu
bly	ply	cly	fly	gly

LESSON X.

fra	gra	dra	spa	sta
fre	gre	dre	spe	ste
fri	gri	dri	spi	sti
fro	gro	dro	spo	sto
fru	gru	dru	spu	stu
fry	gry	dry	spy	sty

LESSON IX.

sla	bra	pra	tra	cra
sle	bre	pre	tre	cre
sli	bri	pri	tri	cri
slo	bro	pro	tro	cro
slu	bru	pru	tru	cru
sly	bry	pry	try	cry

LESSON XI.

sha	cha	tha	swa	pha
she	che	the	swe	phe
shi	chi	thi	swi	phi
sho	cho	tho	swo	pho
shu	chu	thu	swu	phu
shy	chy	thy	swy	phy

Syllables of four letters.

LESSON XII.

spla	sple	spli	splo	splu	sply
spra	spre	spri	spro	spru	spry
stra	stre	stri	stro	stru	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru	shry
scra	scre	scri	scro	scru	scry
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry

LESSON XIII.

ah! if it is my ox.
I am to go up in.
do ye go as I go.
as ye do so do we.
do I do as ye do.
as we do so do ye.
if it is wo to me
is he to be by me.
he is to be by me.
so he is to go up.
by me he is to go.
he is to go up by.
as I am so is he.
he is to go by me.

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LESSON I.

Monosyllables of three letters.

4	4	2	4	4	2
cab	had	web	cob	hod	tub
nab	pad	fib	mob	tod	cub
tab	sad	gib	fob	odd	rub
mab	mad	nib	sob	nod	hub
dab	lad	rib	rob	god	dub

He had a *tub.*
It is a *cob-web.*
The dog is *mad.*
She has a small *cub.*
He is a good *lad.*

He saw a new *web.*
Corn grows on a *cob.*
He has a *hod.*
You must not *fib.*
He is *sad.*

LESSON II.

Monosyllables of three letters.

2	4	2	4	2	2
bid	pod	pig	jam	dim	ken
hid	rod	dig	ham	him	fen
rid	bag	rig	yam	rim	ten
lid	cag	wig	ram	dum	den
kid	fag	dug	mam	hum	men
did	hag	mug	kam	gum	pen
mid	lag	hug	lam	rum	wen
tid	rag	tug	ham	sum	ben

The man had a *pig.*
The *mug* is full.
I *hid* my pen in the bed.
Did you see the *kid?*
The *lid* is on the pot.
The old cat can bite, and run, and play.
The *rag* is in the *bag.*

I saw *him* have some *gum.*
The *lad did dig.*
There are ten old *men.*
The old *man* has a *wig.*
I have a *rod*, a *rag*, and a *bag.*
The girl can read and spell.
She will do as she is *bid.*
He has a good *fan.*

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fàte, fâr, fàll, fât—mè, mêt—pìne, pìn—nò, mòve,

LESSON III.

Monosyllables of three letters.

1	2	4	4	2	2	2
bin	tin	hap	map	dip	pip	let
din	hin	rap	lap	lip	kip	wet
sin	win	tap	cap	rip	nip	met
fin	fun	pap	gap	tip	bet	pet
pin	run	sap	fop	hip	jet	set
kin	sun	nap	hop	sip	get	yet

The pig is in the pen.
The *sun* is in the sky.
The *map* is wet.
He will *get* his task.
He will *rap* at the door.
Let me sit by you.
He is not come *yet*

It is a *sin* to tell lies.
He has a new *pin*.
The *sap* is in the tree.
She will *sip* her tea.
The fish has fins.
The girl has a *pet* lamb.
A cat can eat a rat.

LESSON IV.

Monosyllables of three letters.

2	2	2	4	4	4	4
bit	sit	sex	bot	rot	lax	can
çit	wit	vex	cot	sot	tax	pan
fit	pit	but	not	pot	wax	cap
lit	fix	cut	dot	hot	box	cat
nit	mix	nut	lot	got	fox	mat
mit	six	hut	jot	wot	fan	sat

The *cap* will *fit* well.
The *wax* will melt in the sun.
He *can* do well, if he will.
He is a sot who gets drunk.
The boy has a *nut*.
The *pan* is *hot*.
Vex not the old man.

The fire is *hot*.
She put the *cat* in a *box*.
Will you *sit* by me?
The axe will *cut*.
He has not one *jot* of *wit*.
The *sot* is in the *pit*.
The pig is in the *lot*.

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LESSON V.

Easy words of three and four letters.

2 Arm.

1	2	2
age	tuft	gilt
ere	belt	milt
ode	felt	tilt
içe	melt	hilt
ale	pelt	wilt
ate	welt	gift
ore	far	lift

4 Axe.

4 Cat.

2	2	1
bent	went	bide
dent	lint	hide
lent	dint	lide
pent	hint	side
sent	mint	wide
rent	tint	bode
vent	çent	code

4 Rat.

1 Bee.

1	1	1
dale	vile	pole
male	mile	hole
pale	nile	dole
tale	pile	sole
sale	tile	tole
hale	wile	mole
gale	file	bole

2 Leg.

3 Awl.

1	1	2
dame	kite	left
fame	bite	weft
same	mite	lift
game	rite	gift
tame	site	rift
came	çite	sift
lame	dive	sill

2 Fish.

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LESSON VI.

Easy words of three and four letters.

2
Hen.

1	1	1
deed	beef	peel
feed	reef	heel
heed	meek	keel
need	seek	reel
reed	reek	deem
weed	week	seem
seed	feel	keen

2
Egg.

4 3
Cow.

1	2	2
seen	doom	fool
teen	loom	tool
deep	room	pool
keep	boon	coot
peep	loon	boot
weep	soon	root
beer	coon	noon

2
Net.

4
Fox.

2	42	42
coop	oil	void
loop	boil	join
hoof	coil	loin
roof	foil	oint
loof	soil	toy
boom	toil	boy
moon	roil	joy

4
Dog.

4	4	4
born	sort	cash
corn	fork	sash
horn	cork	rash
morn	corb	lash
form	lord	dash
lorn	cord	gash
tort	form	hash

2
Gun.

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LESSON VII.

Easy words of four letters.

Book.

2	2	2
best	left	nick
hest	weld	sick
west	held	pick
jest	kept	wick
rest	heft	rick
nest	self	tick
zest	pelf	lick

1
Boat.

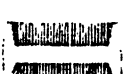
The day is fair.
The sun is out, and the air is mild and warm.
We shall take a ride in the new gig. We will ride to the top of the hill.
By the time we get back it will be noon.

1
Goat.

4
Glass.

2	4	2
dusk	dock	buff
husk	mock	puff
musk	rock	cuff
tusk	lock	huff
rusk	sock	luff
mush	hock	muff
gush	flock	ruff

1
Comb.



The e *sounded like* u.

4
Hand.

2	2	2
fern	germ	term
pert	wert	jerk

The o *like* u.

4
Trap.

good	hood	wood
look	took	book

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fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pīne, pĭn—no, mŏve,

LESSON VIII.

Easy words of four and five letters.

1 Leaf.

4 3	4	3
down	brat	wa*l*k
town	chat	ta*l*k
gown	*g*nat	ba*l*k
fowl	flat	malt
cowl	THat	salt
howl	plat	halt

2 Moon.

2	2	2
rest	list	burst
crest	mist	curst
drest	fist	durst
test	çist	hurst
vest	wist	dust
quest	grist	gust
pest	*w*rist	lust

1 Pipe.

2 Girl.

2	4	2
urn	lamp	aft
turn	clamp	baft
churn	cramp	haft
spurn	rant	shaft
burn	stamp	raft
	vamp	draft
4 camp	damp	graft

2 Ship.

A pin has a sharp point.
Good boys and good girls act well.
He came in haste, and left his book.
We love just and wise men.
The horse drinks at the pump.
A pony is a very little horse.

1 Tree.

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CHAPTER II.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

LESSON I.

1 4	2 1	2 2	2 2
vi′ al	pil′ low	ber′ ry	çit′ y
di al	wil low	brit tle	crip ple
e qual	win dow	bub ble	crum ble
fa tal	mel low	bun dle	cun ning
flo ral	ut most	cher ry	cur dle

LESSON II.

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
cut′ ting	end′ ing	fin′ ish	gim′ let
dar ling	el dest	spit tle	grum ble
din gle	em bers	fish ing	hard ness
dim ly	splin ter	flesh y	harm less
diz zy	end less	fresh ness	har vest
driz zle	en try	gar den	har ness
dul ness	fid dle	gar ment	hard ly
dus ty	fid dler	gen tle	hick up
dusk ish	fif ty	gig gle	hid den

LESSON III.

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
hil′ ly	liv′ ing	mer′ çy	nut′ meg
hun dred	kit ten	med dle	net tle
hur ry	les son	milk y	nib ble
in sect	lil ly	mis tress	nim ble
in step	lump y	mud dy	par don
in to	lit tle	mum ble	par ty
just ly	luck y	mur mur	peb ble
jin gle	luck less	must y	pen çil
kin dle	mid dle	mut ton	pen ny

A boy ate a plum: he thought it was a *cher-ry*. It was poi-son-ous, and killed him. That was a *fa-tal blun-der* or mistake.

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fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mė̂t—pine, pin—nȯ, mȯve,

LESSON IV.

2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
per′ fect	pup′ py	scur′ vy	sick′ ly
per ish	put ty	scuf fle	shiv er
per son	puz zle	ser pent	sick ness
pes tle	rel ish	sev en	sil ly
pis tȯl	rid dle	sharp en	sim ple
pit y	rub bish	sharp er	sin gle
plen ty	ruf fle	shil ling	six ty
preş ent	rus ty	shin gle	smut ty
pun ish	scrib ble	sick en	spell ing

LESSON V.

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u ; *as*, bet′-ter, *pronounced* bė̂t-tůr.

2	2	2	2
bet′ ter	cut′ ter	far′ mer	gut′ ter
blis ter	dif fer	fish er	help er
blun der	din ner	flus ter	hin der
blub ber	eld er	flut ter	hunt er
blus ter	en ter	gar ter	in ner
but ter	ev er	giv er	lem on

LESSON VI.

2	2	2	2
lend′ er	mel′ on	num′ ber	sel′ dom
let ter	mil ler	pep per	ser mon
lit ter	mur der	pil lar	shel ter
lim ber	mus ter	pin çerş	shud der
lisp er	mut ter	prim er	shiv er
liv er	nev er	riv er	sil ver
sing er	sin ner	sis ter	skim mer

LESSON VII.

The good boy does the *ut-most* he can to learn.
Men *dif-fer* in man-y things; some are *cun-ning*, and some are *sim-ple*.

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Things at a dis-tance are *dim-ly* seen.
God is the *giv-er* of ev-er-y good and *per-fect* gift.
God will *pun-ish* the *sin-ner*.
I-dle boys *sel-dom* stud-y their books, or get their *les-sons*.
Mur-der is an aw-ful crime, at the sight of which good men *shud-der*.
The colt is *skit-tish*.
Do you know your *les-son* in *spell-ing?*
When the sum-mer is ended, the au-tumn begins.
The boy will *scrib-ble* upon his book with a *pen-cil*.
When you have done wrong to an-y one, you should ask his *par-don*.
If the *sin-ner* will beg *par-don* of God, God will show him *mer-cy*.
All flesh is like grass, and soon must *per-ish*.
All men are made of flesh—so must we all *per-ish*.
The *riv-er* is *mud-dy*.
The flesh of the sheep is call-ed *mut-ton*.
The *nut-meg* is brought from the East In-dies.

LESSON VIII.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the first.

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
a′ pril	du′ ty	ro′ ing	li′ king
a ble	e ven	gra vy	li ken
bi ble	e vil	has ty	mild ness
bo ny	fi lings	ha tred	mo ment
bri dle	flu id	heed less	nine ty
bu gle	fre quent	ho ly	pa rent
cold ness	fu ry	i cy	pi ous
cra dle	glo ry	i dle	qui et
cra zy	glue y	i vy	kind ness

LESSON IX.

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
la′ dy	li′ ning	need′ y	ro′ sy
la dle	li on	ma ple	o pen
la zy	lone ly	no tice	ri fle

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fàt—mè, mèt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

ri pen	speed y	4 2	4 2
safe ly	sta ble	ac tive	can dy
safe ty	sta ple	al um	can dle
sha dy	sto ry	ap ple	car ry
si lençe	ta ble	bot tle	con duct
si lent	use less	bran dy	cost ly

LESSON X.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u; *as in* bri-er, *pronounced* bri-ur.

1	1	1	4
bri′ er	fe′ ver	ma′ ker	dal′ ly
çi der	fi ner	o ver	ac tor
clo ver	keep er	pa per	can non
cri er	li ar	ra zor	cav ern
dri ver	bea ver	ri der	crack ers
so ber	spi der	ti ger	splin ter
tu tor	wa fer	wa ger	slum ber

LESSON XI.

Wa-ter flows. Eve-ry thing that flows like wa-ter may be call-ed a *flu-id*. *Ci-der* is a *flu-id*, so is *gra-vy*, and *bran-dy*.

To be *need-y* is to want some-thing. The *i-dle* boy needs a *tu-tor*, and the *cra-zy* man needs a *keep-er*.

The good child will mind its *pa-rents*.

God is the *ma-ker* of the world.

The *ri-der* guides his horse with a *bri-dle*.

The *ap-ples* be-gin to *ri-pen*.

No one can learn if he is *la-zy* and *i-dle*.

If the boy does well, his *con-duct* is good; but if he does not well, his *con-duct* is bad.

Do no *e-vil*, and let your *con-duct* be good.

The *so-ber* man will drink no *bran-dy*.

It is the *du-ty* of eve-ry one to do all the good he can.

The *Bi-ble* is a *ho-ly* book. It teach-es us to *car-ry* no *ha-tred* in our hearts; and tells us to let our hearts be fill-ed with *kind-ness* to-ward all men.

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CHAPTER III.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the second.

LESSON I.

4 1	4 2	1 1	1 1
a like′	ad mit′	be fore′	de ny′
a live	a far	be hind	e vade
ad vice	a larm	be hold	hu mane
a lone	a mend	be have	ju ly
ap ply	a miss	be side	po lite
a side	a part	de cide	pre pare
a sleep	as sist	de fy	re ply
a wake	at tend	de gree	re port

LESSON II.

1 1	1 2	2 1	2 2
re tire′	a men′	dis place′	dis tress′
re vive	be gin	dis pute	dis turb
re late	de fect	di vide	en large
re mind	de mand	en gage	ex pect
se cure	de part	en tire	en rich
re ly	o mit	ex cuse	ex press
re side	pre tend	en dure	ex tinct
se vere	pre vent	sup ply	him self

LESSON III.

Monosyllables of three and four letters.

1	1	1	1	1	1
aid	cage	dry	few	hay	kind
aim	came	ear	flea	hoe	lame
age	cape	eat	fold	hone	like
ape	cold	eel	fly	home	lie
babe	colt	face	fry	ice	lime
bind	core	find	gay	jay	made
bolt	cry	fine	gaze	jolt	may

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pìne, pîn—nò, môve,

LESSON IV

1	1	1	1	1	1
bee	di*e*	fife	gold	joke	m*e*w
niçe	paçe	ripe	sa*y*	tape	try
nine	pa*y*	rind	sky	take	vile
na*y*	pe*a*	sane	sly	tame	uşe
old	pi*e*	save	spy	te*a*	viçe
o*a*k	pipe	size	she	time	wade
o*we*	rake	slo*w*	shy	ti*e*	wave
o*w*n	raze	side	sty	THE	wa*y*
page	raçe	safe	sto*w*	tone	ween

LESSON V.

1	1	1	2	2	2
wide	beet	mote	bar	just	less
wild	de*a*r	mole	bulk	kick	luck
wind	feet	sage	bump	lard	lump
wipe	flee	fare	çent	lisp	mess
wore	fl*e*w	hare	clip	liv*e*	mill
wove	here	le*a*p	chin	lest	milk
why	le*a*n	ba*y*	chip	lint	mov*e*
yoke	pate	lade	crum	lick	much

LESSON VI.

2	2	2	2	2	2
mush	chub	risk	sing	soon	tar
neck	chum	ring	sling	smut	tent
next	coop	scum	scud	snug	text
path	snub	sill	skin	star	THEM
peck	stub	silk	sent	stub	THEN
pump	test	tin	went	sped	thin
quit	tint	six	spin	suck	THIS
rest	tush	sift	slim	such	tick

LESSON VII.

2	3	3	4	4	4
tusk	a*we*	ma*w*	act	cash	last
tuck	a*w*l	sa*w*	add	cask	lamp

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turf	fall	raw	apt	cram	lock
twig	jaw	daw	asp	chat	long
twin	law	war	axe	chop	loft
twit	draw	hall	blot	damp	past
urge	paw	call	cant	fond	pack
wed	flaw	claw	cast	jog	rock

LESSON VIII.

He will *sup-ply him-self* with what he wants.
You should *at-tend* to good *ad-vice.*
You cannot *en-dure* sin if you are good.
He *re-sides* in Boston.
The *dis-tress* was *se-vere.*
You should not *pre-tend* to know what you do not know.
The *re-port* is in his fa-vor.
I *ur-ged* him to go with me to the çit-y.
The morn-ing *star* shines.
An *orb* is a round bod-y.
The corn is in the cow's *maw*, or stom-ach.
The boy is *fond* of his book.
With a *lock* we make the door fast.

CHAPTER IV.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

LESSON I.

4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2
ab' sençe	cat' tle	hon' est	non' sense
ac çent	cot ton	hogs head	of ten
al ley	dam son	knot ty	prac tiçe
bod y	fond ness	knowl edge	prom ise
branch y	fore head	man gle	sand ed
black nes	gal lows	mon strous	scaf fŏld
cap tain	gras sy	man tle	schol ar
car riage	gos ling	man ly	slack en

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fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mêt—pìne, pîn—nò, mòve,

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
soft' en	an' gel	care' less	dai' sy
soft ness	ba con	ceil ing	dear ly
stock ings	base ness	coarse ness	drea ry
1 2	ba sin	cheap en	dry ness
a ged	blame less	child less	dy ing
beau ty	blind ness	dai ly	ea gle
beast ly	bro ken	dain ty	ea sy
brave ly	cam bric	dai ry	eve ning

LESSON II.

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
child' ish	fear' less	fore' part	gree' dy
fa çing	fri day	fro zen	hair y
fail ing	fee ble	ghast ly	heal ing
faint ness	feel ing	gold en	hast en
fair ly	fight ing	grea sy	hear ing
faith less	fine ness	great ness	home ly
fa mous	free ly	griev ous	hope less
faint ing	fright en	green ness	know ing
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
kna' vish	meal' y	name' less	paint' ing
lame ness	mean ing	name ly	pa tiençe
life less	meek ness	near ly	pay ment
light en	mea şleş	neat ness	pee vish
light ning	migh ty	nee dle	poul tiçe
like ly	moul dy	oat en	peo ple
low ly	mourn ing	on ly	pla guy
maid en	mu şic	paint er	plain ness

LESSON III.

1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
poul' try	say' ing	sweet' en	wri' ting
rail ing	see ing	tight en	wo ven
rai ment	sneak ing	thiev ish	wi den
rain y	speech less	treat ment	2 2
read ing	sprigh ty	wea ry	bar gain
rea şon	stain less	weak en	bed tick
re guish	stee ple	weak ness	bis cuit
right ly	straight en	whi ten	bles sed

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2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
chest′ nut	dark′ ness	ear′ ly	heav′ y
buc kle	dark en	ear nest	heif er
chim ney	deaf ness	guil ty	mis chief
clum sy	dir ty	harsh ness	li quid
cool ness	do ings	hear ken	lis ten
cou ple	dou ble	heal thy	loos en
cous in	doz en	hear ty	pars nep
cur tain	dwell ing	heav en	mid dling

LESSON IV

3 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
hon′ ey	pre′ cious	rich ly	spend′ thrift
mon day	vi cious	sense less	spir it
mon ey	pris on	pic kle	stir rup
wor ship	pres ence	silk en	pitch y
noth ing	pric kle	sic kle	spring y
love ly	quick en	six pence	stead y
shov el	read y	tart ness	stiff en
spon gy	reck on	smart ness	strength en
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 1
stuff′ ing	threat′ en	move′ ment	ech′ o
sul phur	tur key	wres tle	el bow
sun day	trou ble	wretch ed	mead ow
swell ing	vict uals	2 1	milk pail
thick en	vil lain	neck lace	mid way
thirs ty	vis it	bel low	pis mire
thir ty	weap on	brim stone	thir teen
this tle	whis tle	char coal	up roar

LESSON V.

3 2	3 2	1 3	2 2
call′ ing	push′ ing	bale′ ful	foot′ ing
cau tious	some thing	faith ful	foot step
cush ion	talk er	fear ful	good ly
daugh ter	wal nut	fright ful	3 2
draw er	bald ness	peace ful	watch er
full ing	caus tic	play ful	watch ing
pud ding	wa ter	waste ful	quar ter
sau cer	warn ing	youth ful	squab ble

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LESSON VI.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of the short u; as in cŭr-rot, *pronounced* car-rut.

car' rot	an' swer	kon or	çe' dar
at om	sad dler	hor ror	ch. m ber
blos som	gath er	mag got	dan ger
can dor	hand some	fash ion	dea con
deal' er	ea' ger	east' ern	la' bor
dream er	pr y er	feed er	free dom
gain er	jail er	hear er	ku mor
ei ther	lead er	own er	sail or
man ger	nei ther	low er	o dor
paint er	pew ter	play er	loath some
preach er	read er	strain er	fa vor
sleep er	shoul der	speak er	re gion
stran ger	teach er	tow ards	may or

LESSON VII.

hith' er	far' ther	hus' band	sciş' şorş
beg gar	fa ther	leath er	sec ond
cov er	feath er	moth er	splen dor
cus tard	fur ther	mus tard	wiş dom
dig ger	giz zard	ped dler	col or
dress er	whith er	pitch er	er ror
thith er	up ward	weath er	pur poşe
snuf ferş	sourth ern	wherth er	dun geon

The good *schol-ar* will get *knowl-edge*
The rose is a fin *blos'-som.*
It is a *mon'-strous* sin to tell a lie.
The *stock'-ings* are knit of *knot'-ty* yarn.
The *fa'-ther* has a *hand'-some daugh'-ter.*
Let your *dai'-ly con'-duct* be *blame'-less.*
The *an'-gel* was sent from *heav'-en.*

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Cot'-ton is *ver'-y* soft, and looks like fine wool The cotton plant grows in the *South'-ern* States
The day was fair; but the *even'-ing* was much fair-er.
The *k*nave, or the *knæ'-vish* man, will lie and cheat when he can.
None but the good are *fear'-less.*
The *Bi'-ble* is the word of God.
He who does not *be-lieve'* the word of God is a *faith'-less sin'-ner.*
The *light'-ning* darts from the clŏŭds.
Did you see it *light'-en be-fore'* you heard the *thun'-der?*
I want some drink *be-cause'* I am *thirs'-ty.*
There is a *meet'-ing* at the school-house, and *thith'-er* let us *hast'-en.*
Knowl-edge is worth more than *mon'-ey,* and *wis'-dom* is more *pre'-cious* than gold.
Mon'-day is the *sec'-ond* day of the week.
The *ea'-gle* flies *up'-ward* in the air.
The winds *whis'-tle* and make an *up'-roar.*
Lis'-ten and hear the bull *bel'-low.*
An aunt is a *wo'-man,* but an ant is a *pis'-mire.*
Twelve are a *doz'-en.*
How many *ap'-ples* are a half doz-en?

CHAPTER V.

Words of two syllables accented on the second.

LESSON I.

4 4	4 1	4 1	4 1
a cross'	a buse'	a fraid'	ar range'
ad vance	ac cuse	a gree	a stray
con tract	ad vise	a light	a wait
in pan	af fair	ap pear	a way
cra vat	af fright	ap proach	chas tise
a ghast	a float	a rise	com plain

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fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mȅt—pìne, pìn—nȯ, mȯve.

4 1	4 2	4 2	1 2
con çe*a*l′	a bȯve′	hal loo′	be ca*l*m′
con çe*i*t	a bre*a*st	mam ma	be cȯme
con fuşe	a fresh	con tem*p*t	be ha*l*f
con ta*i*n	af frȯnt	a mȯng	be he*a*d
con trol	a midst	pa pa	be witch
ob scure	ap prov*e*	ob şerv*e*	de şerv*e*
ob ta*i*n	at tem*p*t	poş şess	fare well
op poşe	con dem*n*	op press	my self

LESSON II.

1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1
re b*u*ild′	be l*i*ef′	bo he*a*′	de li*gh*t′
pre şent	be l*i*eve	de base	de scribe
pre şerv*e*	be lo*w*	de ca*y*	de sig*n*
re veng*e*	be ne*a*TH	de çei*v*e	de sire
re şent	be tra*y*	de çe*i*t	de spa*i*r
su perb	be seech	de clare	de spise
THY self	be sto*w*	de fe*a*t	de ta*i*n
re he*a*rs*e*	be tween	de la*y*	es teem

1 1	1 1	2 2	2 1
fore see′	re l*i*eve	çi gar′	boot ee′
o blige	re ma*i*n	dis miss	en de*a*r
pre şume	re pa*i*r	ex çept	en tre*a*t
pro çeed	re pe*a*t	im prov*e*	ex çeed
pro cla*i*m	re pro*a*ch	in ste*a*d	ex cla*i*m
re çei*v*e	re ta*i*n	un dȯne	ex cuşe
re fuşe	re ve*a*l	sur to*u*t	ex pla*i*n
re l*i*ef	se crete	un do	ex treme

LESSON III.

Let the boy *ap-proach′*, or *ad-vance′ a-cross′* the floor.

Clay, he*a*t′-ed, *con-tracts′*, or *be-comes′* drawn to-geTH′-er in a smȧll-er space. When i-r*o*n is heat-ed it expands, or swells.

Good boys will *ob-serve′* their own *af-fairs′*, *in-stead′* of go-ing *a-stray′*.

Pa-pa′ will *ap-prove′* me, if I do well, but he will *chastise′* me, if I do ill.

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It is *un-wise'* to *de-ceive'* our teach-ers.
You should *at-tempt'* to *pre-serve'* your-self' from sin.
Good chil'-dren *de-serve' es-teem'*.
If you *re-tain'* your place at the head of your class, for three days, you shall then have a re-ward'.
One bad act, or deed, will *un-do'* a hun'-dred good ones.
If you *de-lay'*, or *a-wait'*, up-on' the road, you will be late at school.
Be *sin-cere'*, and prac'-tice no *de-ceit'*.
Never *se-crete'*, or *con-ceal'* your deeds, and you will nev-er be apt to do bad ones.

CHAPTER VI.

Monosyllables of four or five letters.

LESSON I.

1	1	1	1	1	1
ac*he*	blo*w*	che*w*	clo*se*	e*a*ch	fo*a*m
be*a*d	bo*a*r	cla*y*	cro*w*	e*a*se	fo*u*r
be*a*m	bo*a*t	co*a*l	dare	fail	flair
be*a*n	both	co*a*t	deed	fair	glue
be*a*t	bo*w*l	co*a*x	de*a*l	fear	gra*y*
blew	borne	com*b*	deer	fle*a*	gro*w*
ha*i*r	la*i*n	ma*i*d	no*se*	re*a*d	so*a*p
he*a*p	la*i*d	ma*i*re	pa*i*l	re*a*p	spew
he*a*t	le*a*d	me*a*n	pa*i*r	ro*a*r	sta*y*
heel	le*a*f	me*a*t	pe*a*l	ro*se*	stra*y*
hi*gh*	le*a*k	na*i*l	peel	sa*i*l	stew
*k*nee	le*a*p	ne*a*r	pla*y*	sho*w*	tale
*k*new	lo*a*d	ne*a*t	pra*y*	sno*w*	tail
*k*no*w*	lo*a*f	ni*gh*	ra*i*l	so*a*k	te*a*m
‹ear	THee	to*a*d	tree	we*a*k	wore
te*a*r	tire	tune	ve*a*l	wean	wi*se*

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LESSON II.

2	2	2	2	2	3
arch	ca*l*m	dum*b*	ha*l*f	hym*n*	lo*v*e
a*u*nt	so*u*p	e*a*rn	harm	inch	do*v*e
bell	cook	edge	he*a*d	itch	does
duck	coop	else	*h*erb	*k*nit	done
book	de*a*d	gape	hoop	lath	come
ca*l*f	de*b*t	gills	hoot	le*a*d	none
lim*b*	lose	swept	*w*hom	weld	some
look	num*b*	THUS	when	went	word
loom	room	tom*b*	wom*b*	de*a*f	worse
loop	root	were	with	shoe	worm

LESSON III.

3	4	4	4	4 3	1
dra*w*	doll	*k*not	moth	gown	bribe
fall	fact	lam*b*	THAN	*h*our	bride
*g*na*w*	gang	loll	THAT	howl	brine
ha*u*l	gone	mall	4 3	lout	chafe
tha*w*	have	lack	foul	pout	chide
ta*l*k	jam*b*	sack	down	sour	child
1	1	1	1	1	1
crape	flame	grind	prate	quite	shave
creep	flare	haste	price	scold	sheep
crime	force	ninth	pride	shade	sheet
drake	frame	paste	prize	shake	shore
drive	globe	place	quake	shame	shorn
flake	green	plane	queer	shape	slate
slave	smoke	spice	stake	swine	tripe
sleep	snake	spike	steed	teeth	waste
slide	snipe	spine	steel	three	whale
slime	snore	spite	steep	trace	whine
sloth	space	spoke	stone	trade	while
smile	spade	sport	store	tribe	white
smite	speed	stage	stove	twine	grate

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LESSON IV.

2	2	2	2	2
nch	bunch	crept	flint	march	press
ss	chest	crust	grunt	midst	proof
nt	chill	dunge	harsh	parch	punch
ush	churn	fenge	hen e	pinch	pulse
rick	cling	filth	hinge	pitch	quick
bring	cluck	flesh	judge	pluck	quill
brush	clump	fling	large	plump	ridge
broom	crush	fresh	loose	print	roost
scrub	smith	split	still	swell	thrum
scurf	snarl	spool	sting	swift	thump
sharp	snuff	spoon	stool	swill	trick
shelf	spark	sprig	stoop	swing	trust
shell	speck	slept	strip	truth	which
shoot	spell	start	strut	theft	wedge
sling	spend	stick	stuff	thick	twist
smart	spill	stiff	stump	thing	width

4	4	4	4	4 3	4 3
black	clasp	cross	froth	found	hound
blast	class	dunge	glass	fowl	bound
block	clock	dress	grand	mouth	4 2
brand	cloth	frost	4	house	broil
broth	crack	flesh	north	mouse	groin
champ	cramp	flock	short	ounge	noise
clash	crash	frock	storm	pound	spoil

The vowels, in the following words, have the sound of short ů; *as*, bird, *pronounced* bůrd.

bird	dirt	stir	gird	herd	sirs

LESSON V.

The *hair* will *grow gray* up-on' the *head* of a man, as he grows old.

Some will own their small faults, in or-der to make us think they have no great ones.

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He is wise who *knows* his own fol'-ly.
A *half* a *loaf* is better than no bre*a*d.
A *close mouth* will catch no flies.
All *work*, and no *play*, makes Jack a dull boy.
A *mouse*, in time, may *gnaw* off a ca'-ble, or large rope.
Do as you would be *done* by.
Eve'-ry one likes his own *things* best.
He that has no *head*, needs no hat.
A work well be-gun' is half *done*.
Two *heads* are bet-ter than one.
The *dead* are *laid* in the *grave*. All men must die, and be *borne* to the grave, or *tomb*.

CHAPTER VII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 1	4 2 2
cal' i co	ob' sti nate	ap' pe tite	fam' i ly
grat i tude	of*t* *e*n time*s*	cal cu late	hor ri ble
grat i fy	sat is fy	oç cu py	man ner ly
mod er ate	op er ate	pop u late	hap pi ness

2 2 2	2 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2
en' ter ing	mul' ber ry	cu' ri *o*us	glo' ri *o*us
dif fi cult	ter ri ble	de çen çy	ho li ness
ex çel lent	ver i ly	for çi ble	i dle ness
in ter est	ur gen çy	fre quen çy	pi *o*us ly
lib er ty	wil'der ness	fre quent ly	pu ri ty
mer ri ment	ar dent ly	fu ri *o*us	jew el ry

LESSON II.

1 2 2	2 1 2	4 4 2	2 2 1
se' ri *o*us	mel' o dy	con' stan çy	med' i tate
po et ry	meth o dist	con tra ry	im i tate

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rar i ty	rem e dy	nar ra tive	çer ti fy
va ri ous	riv u let	ob sta cle	cul ti vate
2 4 2	1 1 2	prob a ble	es ti mate
çit′ a del	ni′ çe ty	scan dal ous	jus ti fy
2 2 1	2 1 2	1 4 2	2 2 4
tur′ pen tine	ben′ e fit	e′ qual ly	per′ son al
mul ti ply	en e my	fi nal ly	sev er al
mul ti tude	har mo ny	li bra ry	sim i lar
rid i cule	in flu ençe	li a ble	tem per ançe
sig ni fy	in ju ry	re al ly	1 2 1
ter ri fy	in so lent	2 2 4	glo′ ri fy
tem per ate	in no çent	gen′ er al	no ti fy
ser vi tude	im pu dent	crim i nal	pu ri fy

The vowels in the second syllables of the following words have the sound of short ŭ ; *as in* tŭb.

1 2	1 2	2 1	2 2
gro′ çer y	dan′ ger ous	but′ ter fly	bit′ ter ness
nu mer ous	fe ver ish	ev er green	suf fer ing

LESSON III.

An *im′-pu-dent* man is one who has no shame.

An *in′-so-lent* man is one who is proud, and treats others with con-tempt.

Men who are mean and wick′ed, should be treat′-ed with con-tempt ; but the *in′-no-cent* and good should be treat′-ed with re-spect.

In′-flu-ence is the pow′er one man has o′-ver oth′-ers.

Good men have great in′-flu-ence, or pow′er, with their neigh′-bors ; but bad men have no in′-flu-ence at all, with the good.

Men *mul′-ti-ply ;* that is, they increase in num′-bers, and thus *pop′-u-late* the earth, or fill the earth with peo′-ple.

All men are *li′-a-ble* to err, and should be ver′y careful what they do.

The chief end of man is to *glo-ri-fy* God, and en-joy him for-ev′-er.

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He is *crim'-i-nal* who has com-mit-ted some crime.

To be a slave of vice, is to en-dure' the worst kind of *ser'-vi-tude.*

The *in'-no-cent* are ev'er will-ing to repair any *in'-ju-ry* they may do; but the *crim'-i-nal* oft'-en per-sist' in their in-jus'-tice.

Some lands, or coun'-tries, are gov'-ern-ed by kings or mon'-archs; they have what is call'ed mon-arch'-i-cal gov'-ern-ment.

In the U-ni'-ted States we have no king nor no'-bles.

We make our own laws, or ap-point' persons to make such laws as we like.

Le-ges is the Lat-in word for *laws.* So when peo-ple make laws, they are said to *leg-is-late.*

CHAPTER VIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

LESSON I.

1 1 4
de ni' al
i de a
je ho va*h*
pro po ṣal
re fu ṣal
re li ançe
re çi tal
re new al

4 2 4
at tend' ançe
at tend ant
ob ṣer vant
pa rent al
a bun dant
ac çept ançe
as sist ançe

4 2 2
com mand' ed
con tent ment
cor rect ive
cor rect ness
cor rupt ing
of fen sive
a mend ment
an gel ic
as sem ble
as sem bly
at ten tive

4 4 2
ac com' plish
as ton ish
at tach ment
ad mon ish

1 2 2
de fen' sive
de fençe less
de part ment
de struc tive
de ter mine
re fresh ment
be gin ning
de çep tive

2 1 2
en forçe' ment
en fee ble
en gage ment
en slave ment
en tire ly
in de çent
en a ble

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LESSON II.

2 2 2	2 2 2	1 2 4
di min′ ish	ter rif′ ic	re mo′ val
dis tress ing	in dul gent	re pent ant
en large ment	im per fect	re pent ançe
ex press ive	in struc tive	2 4 4
ex press ly	in jus tiçe	im por′ tant
ex ten sive	in dul gençe	per form ançe

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

2 2 1	2 4 1	2 1 1
in sin çere′	un a ware′	in tro duçe′
in ter fere	un a wareş	per se vere
2 4 1	1 2 1	2 4 2
dis a gree′	o ver load′	dis ap prove′
dis ap pear	2 1 1	dis poş şess
in com plete	dis o blige′	in cor rect
mis ap ply	in se cure	rec om mend

CHAPTER IX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

4 4 2	4 2 2	4 2 2
al′ pha bet	ac′ çi dent	con′ fi dençe
pas sa ble	can dle stick	cost li ness
af fa ble	chas tiṣe ment	crock er y
4 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
*h*on′ est ly	ev′ i dençe	gen′ er *ou*s
*h*on es ty	dev *i*l ish	gloom i ness
poṣ i tive	çer *t*ain ly	fif ti eth
pos si ble	çit i zen	flour ish ing
ras*p* ber ry	ex çel lençe	fool ish ness

The bod-y of peo-ple which meets to-geth-er to make laws, is call-ed the *leg-is-la-ture.*

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1 4 blam′ a ble	2 2 1 ar′ ti choke	2 2 2 neg′ li gençe
change a ble	in sti tute	per il ous
eat a ble	hes i tate	med i cine
peaçe a ble	hum ble bee	nour ish ment
suit a ble	2 1 2	priv i lege
1 2 2	im′ pu dençe	sev en ty
droll′ er y	in do lençe	hear ti ly
ea şi ly	in so lençe	heav en ly

LESSON II.

2 2 2 speç′ i men	1 2 2 feel′ ing ly	1 3 2 faith′ ful ly
	fee ble ness	faith ful ness
2 4 mov′ a ble	for çi bly	fear ful ly
vil la nous	gree di ness	fear ful ness
	like li hood	
1 2 2 jui′ çi ness	i çi cle	1 2 2 stu′ di ous

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

1 1 2 be liev′ ing	2 2 2 dis heart′ en	2 2 di rec′ tion
de şi rous	dis tin guish	dis mis sion
fe ro cious	ex press ive	ex çep tion
o bli ging	ex çess ive	ex pres sion
pre vail ing	im prove ment	im pres sion
pro po sing	ex tin guish	in spec tion
de cree ing	sus pi cious	in struc tion
de çeiv ing	un çer tain	in ten tion
4 2 2	4 2	4 2
con tent′ ed	ad di′ tion	cor rec′ tion
for bid den	ad mis sion	ob jec tion
for bid ding	af fec tion	op pres sion
for giv ing	af flic tion	pos ses sion
for give ness	at ten tion	con di tion
for get ting	com mis sion	con fes sion

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The vowels in the last syllables, in the following words, have the sound of short ŭ; *as heard in* tŭb.

4 2 3	2 1	1 2
ac cus′ tom	en dan′ ger	de cem′ ber
con duct or		de fend er
op press or	1 2	de liv er
	be gin′ ner	
2 2	no vem ber	pre tend er
im bit′ ter	re mem ber	re prov er
in struct′ er	2 2 3	4 2
sep tem ber	en deav′ or	for giv′ er
im prov er	in spect or	con sid er

The vowels in the second syllables, in the following words, have the sound of short ŭ; *as heard in* tŭb.

4 2	3 2	2 2
flat′ ter y	cov er let	dif′ fer ençe
mock er y	slov en ly	dif fer ent
	BROTH er hood	drud ger y
3 3 2		
col′ or ing	3 3	fish er y
com fort er	gov′ ern or	mis er y
		nur ser y
2 2	4 2	
glut′ ton y	NORTH′ er ly	slip per y
		yes ter day
1 2	1 2	
east ′er ly	fi′ ner y	3
ea ger ly	kna ver y	vic′ tor y

The trees in the gar′-den are *flour′-ish-ing*, be-cause the *gar′-den-er* takes good care of them.

The boy who is *stu′-di-ous*, and who pays close *at-ten′-tion* to his books, will *dis-tin′-guish* himself.

John was a *gen′-er-ous* boy. By *ac′-ci-dent* he broke Charles' slate; and, in-stead′ of ma′-king an'y *con-ceal′-ment* of what he had done, went right to Charles, and made *con-fes′-sion*. He thus ob-tain′-ed Charles' *for-give-ness*. Thus, you see, *hon′-es-ty* is the best *pol′-i-cy*.

The boy who does what is *for-bid′-den*, deserves' *chas′-tise-ment*.

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CHAPTER X.

LESSON I.

Monosyllables of five or more letters.

1	1	1	1	1
be*a*rd	cha*i*n	cle*a*r	dre*a*m	go*u*rd
ble*a*t	cha*i*r	clim*b*	fa*i*nt	gra*i*n
bleed	che*a*p	clo*a*k	f*i*eld	gr*e*at
bo*a*rd	che*a*t	cloşe	fig*h*t	gr*i*ef
bo*a*st	cheek	co*a*ch	fe*a*st	gro*a*n
bra*i*d	choke	çe*a*se	floor	g*u*ide
br*e*ak	cha*i*n	co*u*rt	forçe	ju*i*çe
blo*w*n	cle*a*n	cre*a*m	g*h*ost	*k*nave

1	1	1	1	1
*k*neel	ni*gh*t	ro*a*st	sna*i*l	ste*a*l
*k*nife	pa*i*nt	rog*ue*	snare	stra*y*
le*a*st	pe*a*çe	scare	spare	street
le*a*ve	queen	share	spe*a*k	sw*e*ar
li*gh*t	ra*i*şe	she*a*r	spe*a*r	sweep
mi*gh*t	re*a*ch	sla*i*n	spire	sweet
mo*u*ld	r*h*yme	si*gh*t	spleen	s*w*ord
mo*u*rn	ri*gh*t	sliçe	sta*i*r	taste

LESSON II.

1	1	2	2	2
te*a*ch	twiçe	bench	de*a*th	vers*e*
te*a*şe	we*a*v*e*	bliss	depth	fifth
th*i*ef	whe*a*t	t*o*uch	ditch	goos*e*
th*i*g*h*	wheel	bloom	dre*a*d	g*u*ard
TH*i*ne	*w*hole	bre*a*d	e*a*rth	g*u*ess
thro*w*	*w*rite	brook	tre*a*d	g*u*ilt
li*gh*t	wa*i*st	b*u*ild	trust	ha*l*v*e*
to*a*st	y*o*uth	ca*l*v*e*	*w*hoop	ha*u*nt

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2	2	2	2	3
heard	psalm	skull	sooTHe	front
heart	sense	wring	stead	flood
learn	shred	wrist	stern	glove
crumb	shrug	young	sweat	month
milch	sinçe	wrest	tempt	shove
nooşe	sixth	swoon	thumb	flood
plumb	singe	jaunt	tooth	worse

LESSON III.

3	3	4	43	43
brawl	fault	brass	bough	flour
broad	thaw	catch	cloud	gouge
cauşe	pauşe	chaff	couch	route
chalk	sauçe	knock	count	rouşe
chord	scald	spaşm	crowd	scour
could	small	wrong	brown	scout
crawl	stalk	brute	doubt	scowl
false	straw	bruişe	down	clown

1	1	1	1	1
blight	course	growth	scream	squeal
breach	crease	height	screech	strain
breeze	fierçe	hoarse	sleeve	streak
bright	flight	square	slight	stream
chaişe	fourth	scrape	sneeze	staveş
change	freeze	pleaşe	speech	strike
cheeşe	grease	praişe	spliçe	stripe
cloTHe	grieve	preach	squeak	THough

LESSON IV.

1	4	43	2	2
tight	branch	bounçe	breast	friend
throat	blotch	brown	breath	[illegible]th
wright	chançe	drowşe	bridge	[illegible]rth
breaTHe	glançe	ground	chooşe	length
clothes	prançe	growl	church	grudge
sleight	snatch	lounge	clinch	plunge

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mèt—pìne, pìn—nò, mŏve,

breech	thrash	plough	clutch	THençe
coarse	2	sprout	crutch	school
2	spring	2	struck	search
skulk	squint	strut	hrust	wrench
sledge	starch	string	stitch	twelve
smooTH	starve	strung	threat	twitch
spread	stilts	switch	thread	whençe

LESSON V.

Sound of oo, *in* doom.

boot	brood	booth	boor	boon
broom	bloom	coo	cool	coon
coot	droop	doom	fool	food
gloom	groom	goose	groove	hoof
loon	loose	mood	moon	moor
moose	moot	nook	noon	ooze
pool	poor	proof	roof	rood
roost	rook	scoop	sloop	soon
soot	sooth	sooTHe	spool	spoon
spook	stook	stool	stood	swoon
swoop	too	tool	troop	woo

LESSON VI.

Sound of ou *in* house.

bound	bout	drought	drouth	fount
flounce	flour	gout	mount	pouch
shout	south	stout	sound	shroud
spouse	slouch	spout	couch	snout
trout	vouch	doubt	rout	flout

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

clou′ dy	coun′ ter	dis′ count	dough′ ty
flouñ′ der	foun′ der	thou′ sand	out′ law
out′ lay	gou′ ty	pou′ ty	frou′ zy

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Words accented on the second.

a bout′	a mount′	an nounce′	a rouse′
as tound′	ca rouse′	de vour′	e nounce′
pro nounce′	sur round′	re nounce′	dis mount′

CHAPTER XI.

Accented on the first syllable.

LESSON I.

4 2 4 2	4 2 4 2	4 3 4
prof′ it a ble	prac′ ti ca ble	fash′ ion a ble
ap pli ca ble	prof it a bly	hon or a ble
hab it a ble	mar riage a ble	2 3 4
char it a ble	ob sti na çy	cus′ tom a ry
sol i ta ry	tol er a ble	par don a ble
2 2 2 2	2 2 4 2	2 2 4 2
dif′ fi cul ty	crim′ i nal ly	gen′ er al ly
dil i gent ly	cred it a ble	miş er a ble
en vi ous ly	del i ca çy	im i ta tive
ev i dent ly	dic tion a ry	im i ta ble
ex çel len çy	en vi a ble	in ti ma çy
ex çel lent ly	es ti ma ble	neç es sa ry

Good ac′-tions are *cred′-it-a-ble.*

The old her′-mit, in his lone′-ly cell, was *sol′-i-ta-ry.*

The youth was, *ev′-i-dent-ly*, in troub′-le. He had fol′-low-ed e′-vil men, and act′-ed *crim′-i-nal-ly.* But all of-fen′-ces are *par′-don-a-ble* in those who re-pent′, and *dil′-i-gent-ly* pray for for-give′-ness.

An *es′-ti-ma-ble* boy met a *mis′-er-a-ble* old beg′-gar, and see′-ing that he could with *dif′-fi-cul-ty* move, because′ he was so hun′-gry and faint, the young′-ster gave him all the mon′-ey he had, that he might buy some′-thing to eat. That lit′-tle boy act′-ed *gen′-er-ous-ly.*

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pìne, pîn—nò, môve,

LESSON II.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

4 1 2 2
a ma′ zing ly
con ve ni ençe
con ve ni ent
con clu sive ly
la bo ri ous
ob scu ri ty

1 2 2 2
de liv′ er y
de ſen′ si ble
e ter ni ty
hu mil i ty
ne çes si ty
re şist i ble
se ver i ty
stu pid i ty

4 2 2 2
ab surd′ i ty
ac tiv i ty
at ten tive ly

4 4 2 2
as ton′ ish ment
com par i son
ras cal i ty

2 1 2 2
no to′ ri ous
ſu tu ri ty
me lo di ous

1 4 2 2
hu man′ i ty
mo ral i ty
re al i ty

2 4 2 2
dis hon′ es ty
hy poc ri sy
im mod es ty
im pos si ble

4 1 4 2
a gree′ a bly
ad vi şa ble

2 1 2 2
en ti′ çing ly
cour a ge ous
ex çeed′ ing ly
ex pe ri ençe
har mo ni ous
im pu ri ty
in de çent ly

LESSON III.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

2 2 1
cul ti va′ tion
de pri va tion
dis tri bu tion
es ti ma tion

2 2 1
in spi ra′ tion
in ti ma tion
in vi ta tion
ir ri ta tion
lib er a tion
lim it a tion
med i ta tion
preş er va tion

2 2 1
ex pec ta′ tion
ex pi ra tion
heş i ta tion
gen er a tion

2 1 1
reg u la′ tion
reş o lu tion
spec u la tion
suf fo ca tion

2 4 1
dec la ra′ tion
ex cla ma tion
ex pla na tion

2 2 1
im i ta′ tion
in cli na tion
in di ca tion
in dig na tion

4 2 1
com bi na′ tion
com men da tion
con dem na tion
con tem pla tion
con ver sa tion
mod er a tion
op er a tion
ob li ga tion

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LESSON IV.

He ask'-ed for his ***de-liv'-e-ry***, or ***lib-er-a'-tion***, from con-fine'-ment.

The boy be-hav'-ed ***in-de'-cent-ly***, and was, in ***re-al'-i-ty***, a ver'-y bad boy.

The ***cul-ti-va'-tion*** of the earth is a whole'-some and pleas'-ant oc-cu-pa'-tion.

He made a ***res-o-lu'-tion*** that he would study.

Bad ac'-tions meet with ***con-dem-na'-tion;*** but good ones meet with ***com-men-da'-tion.***

At the ***ex-pi-ra'-tion*** of two weeks the school will close.

God is ***su-pe'-ri-or*** to man; that is, he is of a high'-er nature: or, man is ***in-fe'-ri-or*** to God; that is, he is of a lower nature.

He was ***ex-ceed'-ing-ly*** glad to meet his friend

Good schol'-ars strive to stand high in the ***es-ti-ma'-tion*** of their teach'-ers.

CHAPTER XII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

LESSON I.

2 2 1 2 2
ri dic' u lous ly

2 2 2 4 2
in del' i ca cy
in es ti ma ble

2 2 2 4
in ex' pli ca ble
in suf fer a ble

4 2 2 4
con sid' er a ble

2 4 1 4
im prac' ti ca ble
in hab it a ble
im ag in a ry

4 1 2 2
con ve' ni ent ly
con ve ni en cy
la bo ri ous ly
com mo di ous ly
com pos ed ly

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Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

2 2 4 2 2
lib er al′ i ty
sim i lar i ty
gen er al i ty
gen er os i ty

2 2 2 2 2
in ex pres′ si bly
in sin çer i ty
im per çep ti ble
in ex pres si ble

2 1 1 2 2
dis o be′ di ençe
dis o be di ent
çer e mo ni ous
in ge nu i ty

4 4 2 3 2
con tra dic′ tor y
prob a bil i ty

4 2 4 3 2
sat is fac′ tor y

LESSON II.

When ABLE, *or* IBLE, *is added to words already ending in* E, *the* E *is omitted; unless the word ends in* ACE, GE, *or* EE, *when the final* E *is retained.*

sale	sa la ble	de şire	de şi ra ble
blame	bla ma ble	move	mov a ble
tame	ta ma ble	ad mire	ad′ mi ra ble
rate	ra ta ble	com pare	com′ par a ble
tiтне	ti тна ble	pal ate	pal′ at a ble
size	si za ble	val ue	val′ u a ble
sense	sen si ble	çen sure	çen′ su ra ble
forçe	for çi ble	re pute	rep′ u ta ble
note	no ta ble	dis pute	dis′ pu ta ble

Words ending in CE, GE, *and* EE.

traçe	traçe′ a ble	charge	charge′ a ble
peaçe	peaçe′ a ble	agree	a gree′ a ble

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LESSON III.

The sound of oi, *as in* voice.

hoist	joint	point	poise
quoit	doit	joist	moist
foist	coin	moil	voice

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

broi′ der	foi′ ble	clois′ ter	noi′ some
mois′ ture	loi′ ter	join′ er	hoi′ den
poi′ son	poin′ ter	oint′ ment	oil′ y
noi′ sy	toil′ et	spoil′ er	

Words accented on the second syllable.

ad join′	em broil′	ap point′	pur loin
a noint′	re joice′	a void′	sub join′

LESSON IV.

When a word ends in y, *preceded by a consonant, the* y *is changed into* ies *to form the plural. The following words are examples.*

sky	skies	fly	flies
spy	spies		

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

ba′ by	ba′ bies	la′ dy	la′ dies
fair′ y	fair′ ies	glo′ ry	glo′ ries
to′ ry	to′ ries	cher′ ry	cher′ ries
ber′ ry	ber′ ries	bod′ y	bod′ ies
cit′ y	cit′ ies	treat′ y	treat′ ies
du′ ty	du′ ties	lil′ y	lil′ ies
pit′ y	pit′ ies	mer′ cy	mer cies
can′ dy	can′ dies	fu′ ry	fu′ ries
gra′ vy	gra′ vies	par′ ty	par′ ties
po′ ny	po′ nies	sto′ ry	sto′ ries

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CHAPTER XIII.

Fore, over, up, under, *and* un, *are some of the simplest Saxon prefixes, and added to simple Saxon primitives compose words easily understood by the young scholar.*

LESSON I.

Accented on the second syllable.

fore arm′	fore cast′	fore close′
fore doom′	fore fend′	fore go′
fore judge′	fore know′	fore lay′
fore run′	fore see′	fore show′
fore taste′	fore tell′	fore warn′

Accented on the first syllable.

fore′ deck	fore′ end	fore′ foot
fore′ ground	fore′ head	fore′ land
fore′ lock	fore′ man	fore′ mast
fore′ most	fore′ noon	fore′ part
fore′ rank	fore′ said	fore′ sail
fore′ sight	fore′ taste	fore′ thought
fore′ top	fore′ named	fore′ sworn

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

fore′ fa ther	fore′ fin ger	fore′ nam ed
fore′ run ner	fore′ tell er	fore′ tok en

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LESSON II.

Words of three syllables accented on the third.

o ver act′	o ver arch′	o ver awe′
o ver bear′	o ver cast′	o ver charge′
o ver cloud′	o ver come′	o ver do′
o ver flow′	o ver freight′	o ver grow′
o ver hang′	o ver haul′	o ver head′
o ver hear′	o ver heat′	o ver joy′
o ver lade′	o ver lay′	o ver hop′
o ver load′	o ver look′	o ver match′
o ver much′	o ver night′	o ver pass′
o ver press′	o ver rate′	o ver reach′
o ver ride′	o ver rule′	o ver run′
o ver see′	o ver set′	o ver shade
o ver shoot′	o ver aim′	o ver sleep′
o ver spread′	o ver stock′	o ver strain′
o ver take′	o ver throw′	o ver top′
o ver turn′	o ver wear′	o ver weigh
o ver whelm′	o ver work′	o ver wrought

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

o′ ver alls	o′ ver board	o′ ver growth
o′ ver plus	o′ ver poise	o′ ver turn

Words of four syllables accented on the third.

o ver bal′ ance	o ver dur′ den	o ver meas′ ure
o ver pow′ er	o ver sŏ er	o ver shad′ ow

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fāte, fär, fåll, fåt—mē, mĕt—pīne, pĭn—nō, mŏve,

LESSON III.

Words of two syllables accented on the last.

up bear′	up braid′	up cast′	up hold′
up lift′	up raise′	up rear′	up rise′
up root′	up set′	up turn′	up wind′

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

up′ hill	up′ land	up′ right	up′ roar
up′ shot	up′ side	up′ start	up′ ward

Words of three syllables accented on the third.

un der bid′	un der go′	un der ground′
un der growth′	un der hand′	un der lay′
un der let′	un der line′	un der mine′
un der neath′	un der pin′	un der prop′
un der rate′	un der score′	un der sell′
un der stand′	un der stood′	un der take′
un der went′	un der wrote′	un der write′

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

un′ der ling	un′ der most	un′ der plot
un′ der wood	un′ der brush	

Words of two syllables accented on the last.

un bound′	un found′	un bent′	un born′
un bought	un caught	un fair	un fought
un felt	un fit	un done	un true
un sound	un swept	un drank	un wise

Words in which i has the sound of ee.

maga zine	ma rine	ma chine

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PART SECOND.

INTRODUCTION.

THE want of a fair knowledge of the English language is felt by too many. Children in our Common Schools are exercised in *spelling* words they know nothing about, and never, in after life, unless *very* learned, can have occasion to use.

The Second Part of these Lessons will greatly obviate this difficulty. By the proper use of this, the pupil gradually becomes acquainted with the great mass of words more commonly in use in books; and by this means reading, that has been a task to him, becomes one of his greatest enjoyments.

This part includes over three thousand words carefully selected between two extremes. All those words in use in common conversation, and with which every child of twelve years is acquainted, may be found in the First Part, while the great number of words which more properly belong to the technicalities of science or literature must be sought in dictionaries. The great mass of words between these two extremes, such as are found in periodicals and books of travel, biography, &c., are here defined in such language as the child can comprehend. The definitions are not mere synonymes, or in language more unintelligible to the child than the word to be defined; but each has been carefully re-written for this book, and with the plan of the book in view. Great pains have been taken in the selection of words for this part, that it might not be too large, and yet contain all that is necessary.

The teacher will here find nothing to omit. No superfluous matter is introduced. Everything is to be learned. Some of the more noticeable Saxon, Latin and Greek prefixes, and a few of the Latin primitives have been introduced, rather to show the pupil how the language is constructed than to teach him the perfect analy-

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sis of it. That must be learned in other books. Common school scholars generally have no time to spare. To the classical scholar the small list of primitives offered may appear ridiculous; but it has been our aim to refer to such only, for the formation of English words, as will be obvious to the pupil in the common school, to show him how words are formed, and excite his curiosity in that direction; and should he choose to pursue his studies, he can do so elsewhere.

Towards the end of the book suffixes are also given, with their meaning, and the manner of forming words with their aid.

Directions and rules will be found at the beginning of chapters as occasion is found for their use.

The Latin primitives are referred to by figures after the derivative word. The figures over the letters refer to the top of the page for the sounds of the letters as in the First Part.

EXPLANATION OF THE PREFIXES.

A Prefix is a letter, syllable, or word placed before and joined to some other word to vary or modify its signification. Thus *un* prefixed to *like* forms *unlike*, &c.

SAXON PREFIXES.

A signifies *on*, or *to*; as *a*-shore, *on shore*; *a*-back, *towards the back*.

Be signifies *by*, *near*, *around*, *over*; as *be*-side, *by or near the side*; *be*-sprinkle, to scatter over.

For signifies *against*, *not*; as *for*-bid, to speak against; *for*-sake, not to seek, or desert entirely.

Mis signifies *wrong*, or *error*; as *mis*-spell to *spell wrong*.

Out signifies *beyond*, *more*; as *out*-run, to *run beyond*; *out*-bid to *bid more*.

Un signifies *not*; as *un*-just, *not just*.

With signifies *against*, or *from*; as *with*-stand, to *stand against*; *with*-drawn, to *draw from*.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, *AB*, or *ABS*, signifies *from* or *away*; as *a*-vert, to turn from; *ab*-duct, to *lead away*.

Ad, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *at*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, and *at*, signify *to*, or adding something to the first meaning; as *ad*-join, *to join to*, &c.; *ad*,

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before *c*, changes the *d* into *c*; before *f*, into *f*. Thus, instead of *ad-crue*, *ad-fix*, &c., it becomes *ac-crue*, *af-fix*.

Ante signifies *before*, either in time or place; as *ante*-date, *to date before*; *ante*-diluvian, *before the flood*; *ante*-room, *a room before another*.

Com, *con*, *cog*, *col*, or *cor*, signifies *together*, or *with*; as *con*-tract, *to draw together*; *com*-bine, *to join together*; *cog*-nate, *produced together*.

Contra, or *counter*, means *against* or *opposite*; as *con-tra*-dict, to *speak against*; *counter*-act, to *act against*.

De signifies *from*; as *de*-tract, *to take from*.

Dis, *di*, or *dif*, means *away*, or *apart*; as *dis*-pel, to *drive away*: *di*-vide, *to separate*, &c.

E, *ex*, *ec*, or *ef*, means *out*, or *out of*; as *e*-merge, to rise out of; *ex*-clude, *to shut out*.

In, *im*, *ig*, *il*, or *ir*, prefixed to adjectives, is equal to *not*; as *im*-mortal, *not mortal*; *in*-sane, *not sane*, &c. But when prefixed to verbs, it increases the force of their signification; as *im*-mure, *to inclose*; *in*-fix, *to fix deep*; *in*-case, *to inclose in a case*.

Inter signifies *between*; as *inter*-pose, *to step between*.

Per signifies *through or by*; as *per*-vade, *to pass through*; *per*-cent., *by the hundred*.

Post signifies *after*; as *post*-meridian, *afternoon*.

Pre signifies *before*; as *pre*-fix, *to place before*.

Pro means *forward*, or *forth*; as *pro*-pel, *to drive forward*; *pro*-duce, *to bring*, or *lead forth*.

Re signifies *again*, or *back*; as *re*-view, *to view again*; *re*-pel, *to drive back*; *re*-attack, *to attack again*.

Retro signifies *backward*; as to *retro*-grade, *to go backward*; *retro*-vert, *to turn back*.

Semi means *half*; as *semi*-circle, *half-circle*.

Sub, and *subter*, signify *under*; as *sub*-scribe, *to write under*.

Super signifies *above*, or *over*; as *super*-fine, *very fine*.

Trans signifies *beyond*, or *through*; as *trans*-atlantic, *being beyond the Atlantic*; *trans*-fix, *to pierce through*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

Anti signifies *against*; as *anti*-dote, *a remedy against*.

Dia signifies *through*; as *dia*-meter, *the measure through*; *dia*-phanous, *that may be seen through*.

Hemi means *half*; as *hemi*-sphere, *half sphere*.

Hyper signifies *over* and *above*; as *hyper*-critic, *exact beyond reason*; *hyper*-oxyd, *containing oxygen to excess*.

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LATIN PRIMITIVES.

1. traho, tractum; *to draw.*
2. dico, dictum; *to say.*
3. cedo, cessum; *to yield.*
4. venio, ventum; *to come.*
5. verto, versum; *to turn.*
6. facio, factum; *to do, or make.*
7. premo, pressum; *to press.*
8. gradior, gressus; *to go.*
9. pello, pulsum; *to drive.*
10. tendo, tensum; *to stretch.*
11. fero, latum; *to bear, or carry.*
12. jacio, jactum; *to throw.*
13. pendeo, pensum; *to hang.*
14. scribo, scriptum; *to write.*
15. spiro, spiratum; *to breathe.*
16. vinco, victum; *to conquer.*
17. mitto, missum; *to send.*
18. figo, fixum; *to fix.*
19. struo, structum; *to form.*
20. tango, tactum; *to touch.*
21. voco, vocatum; *to call.*
22. tortus, &c.; *twisted.*
23. solvo, solutum; *to dissolve.*
24. volvo, volutum; *to roll.*
25. duco, ductum; *to lead.*
26. claudo, clausum; *to close.*
27. sumo, sumptum; *to take.*
28. puto, putatum; *to think.*
29. fundo, fusum; *to melt.*
30. ludo, lusum; *to sport.*
31. ago, actum; *to act.*
32. tribuo, tributum; *to give.*
33. sto, steti, statum; *to stand.*
34. jungo, junctum; *to join.*

PARTS OF SPEECH.

n.—stands for the word *noun*, which means *name.* All names of persons, places, and things, are nouns—as, *man*, *house*, &c.

a.—stands for the word *adjective*, which means *added to.* An adjective is a word added to a noun, to describe or qualify it—as, a *tall* man, a *poor* house, &c.

v.—stands for *verb.* The verb is a word which describes some action or motion—as, the man *walks*, &c.

ad.—stands for *adverb*—a word which means *joined to a verb*, to describe or qualify it—as, the man runs *swiftly.*

Teacher.—What is the meaning of the word *compression?*

Pupil.—It means the act of *pressing together.*

Teacher.—How is it made?

Pupil.—From *pressum*, (see Latin Primitives above, No. 7,) and the prefix, *com.*

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EXERCISES IN DEFINITIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Words of one syllable defined.

LESSON 1.

FATE.

bane,	*n.*	poison, mischief, ruin.
dale,	*n.*	a space between hills, a vale.
date,	*n.*	the time of an event or act.
fain,	*ad.*	gladly.
fame,	*n.*	renown, reputation, glory.
fate,	*n.*	lot, destiny; ruin, death.
frail,	*a.*	weak, easily destroyed.
gauge,	*n.*	a measure.
grave,	*a.*	solemn, weighty.
maim,	*v.*	to lame, to wound.
pave,	*v.*	to lay with brick or stone.
plague,	*n.*	a disease, any thing vexatious.
range,	*v.*	to place in order; to rove.
sage,	*n.*	a wise man; a plant.
sane,	*a.*	sound, regular in mind.
scale,	*v.*	to climb as by a ladder.
state,	*n.*	a condition, a republic, a kingdom.
trace,	*n.*	a mark; a footstep.
vain,	*a.*	empty; fruitless; showy
dray,	*n.*	a low, one-horse cart.
grade,	*n.*	rank; the degree of rise or fall in a road.
lave,	*v.*	to wash or bathe.
mace.	*n.*	a club, carried before officers as a mark of authority; a kind of spice.
maize,	*n.*	Indian corn.
prate,	*v.*	to talk foolishly.
sate,	*v.*	to satisfy.
trail,	*n.*	a track; scent left by an animal pursued.
waif,	*n.*	goods found, of which the owner is not known.

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fàte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mĕt—pine, pĭn—nò, mŏve

LESSON II

FAR.

2
a*l*ms, *n*, a gift to the poor, a charity.
barb, *n*. a point, like that of a fishhook.
bard, *n*. a poet.
charm, *v*. to delight, to bewitch.
chart, *n*. a map, coasts or lands marked out on paper.
craft, *n*. cunning, a trade.
da*u*nt, *v*. to discourage, to frighten.
garb, *n*. dress.
g*u*ard, *n*. a watchman; defence, security.
ha*u*nt, *v*. to visit often, to frequent.
la*u*nch, *v*. to cause to slide into the water.
mar, *v*. to injure, to deface, to spoil.
mass, *n*. a lump, a body of matter.
pa*l*m, *n*. a tree; victory; a part of the hand.
waft, *v*. to bear through air or water; to float.

An old man in a ragged *garb* went from door to door, begging *alms*.

After the ship was finished it was *launched*, and was *wafted* upon the water.

An old man's orchard was *haunted* by bad boys, who came to steal his apples. The old man set his dog as a *guard* to watch the fruit. But when the boys came and saw the dog, they were not the least *daunted*, and instantly began to pelt the poor animal with stones. The dog, however, soon put them to flight.

LESSON III.

FALL.

3
a*we*, *n*. fear mixed with wonder or reverence.
cla*use*, *n*. a part of a sentence, a sentence.
da*w*n, *n*. the break of day; beginning.
dwarf, *n*. one below the common size.
fraud, *n*. deceit, trick.
fraught, *a*. filled, full, loaded.

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gauze, *n.* thin silk or linen.
halt, *a.* lame.
lawn, *n.* an open space between woods.
pawn, *n.* a pledge, any thing given as security.
thwart, *v.* to cross, to oppose.
wan, *a.* pale, sickly.

FAT.

4
badge, *n.* a mark or sign by which one is distinguished.
bland, *a.* soft, mild.
chasm, *n.* a gap, cleft or opening.
flank, *n.* the side of the body, or of an army.
frank, *a.* liberal, open, free-hearted.
frank, *v.* to free or exempt from postage.
pang, *n.* great pain.
plat, *n.* a level piece of ground.
scan, *v.* to examine closely.
tract, *n.* a quantity of land; a little book.

LESSON IV.

ME.

1
cede, *v.* to yield, to give up.
feat, *n.* an action, a deed.
fleet, *a.* swift, nimble, active.
fleet, *n.* a company of ships.
gleam, *v.* to shine with sudden flashes.
glebe, *n.* soil, land belonging to a church.
keel, *n.* the bottom of a ship.
league, *n.* a union of two or more parties for any particular purpose.
lease, *n.* a letting of a house or land.
meed, *n.* a reward, a recompense, a gift.
mien, *n.* look, manner, appearance.
peal, *n.* a loud sound.
peer *n.* an equal, a nobleman.
pier, *n.* the column or pillar, that supports an arch.
plea, *n.* an excuse, an apology.
seine, *n.* a large net used in fishing.
sphere, *n.* a globe, an orb; a limit.

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theme, *n.* a subject on which a person talks or writes.
tier, *n.* a row of things one above another.
wield, *v.* to use with power, to handle.

The soldier is a man who loves to go to war, and *wield* the sword. The bright steel blade *gleams* in the sun, and the soldier's *fleet* horse, startled by the trumpet's *peal*, bears him on to battle. His *feats* are bloody, and are a *theme* for poets to write upon. Let us *cede* to those who fight for their country, their *meed* of *fame*.

LESSON V.

MET.

cleft, *n.* an opening, a crevice.
dearth, *n.* scarcity, want, need; barrenness.
deck, *v.* to dress, to ornament.
deck, *n.* the floor that covers a ship.
dense, *a.* thick, close.
ebb, *v.* to flow back; to decay.
fell, *a.* cruel, fierce, savage.
fen, *n.* bog, a marsh or swamp.
helm, *n.* a thing to steer a ship by, the rudder.
herd, *n.* a drove.
knell, *n.* the sound of a bell ringing at a funeral.
quell, *v.* to subdue or put down, to quiet.
rend, *v.* to tear apart.
pledge, *n.* something given as a security, a pawn.
rent, *n.* a breach; money paid for the use of property.
sketch, *n.* an outline, or rough picture of any thing.
stealth, *n.* the act of stealing, secret act.
stress, *n.* force; importance.
tempt. *v.* to entice to do an evil act; to try.
test, *n.* a trial, an examination.
verge, *n.* a border, edge, brink; a rod.

The wind blew with such violence that the *fleet* was scattered upon the sea. The *dense* clouds darkened

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LESSON V.

FAT.

fam′ ine, *n.* a scarcity of food.
fam ish, *v.* to starve.
frac ture, *v.* to break, or crack.
frag ile, *a.* brittle, easily broken.
grand eur, *n.* [grân-jûr] greatness.
ham let, *n.* a small village.
lan guid, *a.* faint, weak.
max im, *n.* an established principle or proposition.
pal açe, *n.* a grand house in which some king or great person lives.
pal lid, *a.* pale.
pan ic, *n.* a sudden fright; a fright without any real cause.
pas sion, *n.* [pâsh-ûn] the feeling, excitement, or movement of the mind; love; anger, suffering.
ram part, *n.* a wall that defends a place from the attack of an enemy; any thing that secures safety.
ran kle, *v.* to fester, to be inflamed, to become more violent.
rap ine, *n.* violence, plunder, taking things by force.
rap ture, *n.* extreme delight.
sanc tion, *n.* the act of some high power making sound or valid the act of some person; confirmation; authority.
san guine, *a.* red; warm; ardent, confident.
sat ire, *n.* a discourse or poem, censuring vice or folly; severe remark.
stand ard, *n.* a staff with a flag of colors; an established rule of measure.
stat ure, *n.* the height of any animal.
stat ue, *n.* an image,
stat ute, *n.* an act, or law, passed by the supreme power of a state.
tran quil, *a.* peaceful, quiet.
val iant, *a.* brave, courageous.
val id, *a.* sound, firm; according to law.

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fȧte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pinc, pin—nȯ, mȯve,

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u; *as*, ma-jor, *pronounced* ma-jur

1
ma′ jor, *a.* greater.
pa tron, *n.* a protector, a supporter.
trai tor, *n.* one who betrays the trust placed in him by his country.
va por, *n.* steam; fluid made thin by heat.

2
ar′ bor, *n.* a seat shaded with trees.
ar dor, *n.* warmth or heat; eagerness.
chand ler, *n.* one who sells candles.
gar ner, *n.* a granary, a place where grain is stored.
arch er, *n.* one who shoots with a bow and arrow.

3
pau′ per, *n.* a poor person; one supported by the public.
squad ron, *n.* a division of a fleet; a body of troops.
thral dom, *n.* slavery; bondage.

4
ab′ bot, *n.* the man who governs in an abbey.
an chor, *n.* an iron for holding ships at rest in water.
bal lot, *n.* a vote written upon a ball or piece of paper.
ban ner, *n.* a flag.
chap ter, *n.* a division of a book.
fac tor, *n.* an agent, or one who acts for another.
fath om, *n.* a measure of six feet.
phan tom, *n.* something that appears; a ghost, a fancied vision.
ran cor, *n.* fierce hatred; malice.
ran som, *n.* a price paid to relieve one from captivity or punishment.

LESSON VI.

The enemy, having scaled the *ramparts*, surrounded the king's *palace*. The king looked out, and seeing their *standard* waving in the air, he was *panic*-stricken, and could not defend himself. The king became the

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captive of the enemy, who treated him with great *rancor*. The enemy said they would take the king's life, unless a thousand dollars were paid as a *ransom*. This sum was willingly paid by the king's friends, and in *rapture* he went away, and the enemy ceased their *rapine*.

George had a thorn in his foot, which *rankled* there, and produced a great sore: also, when he was called a rogue by James, the unkind word *rankled* in his bosom, and caused him much *anguish*.

Some men are always very *tran'-quil;* but there are others who are easily excited, and when they are in a rage they cannot control themselves. These are men of *passion*. The man who is easily provoked, is a passionate man.

The field was *sanguine* after battle. The little girl was *sanguine* that she should have her lesson in season. James bargained with a merchant for a book. The merchant was afraid the bargain was not *valid*, because James was a boy; but when the merchant saw James' father, he *sanctioned* the bargain, and it then became valid.

LESSON VII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

FATE.

a base,'	*v.*	to cast down, to humble, to degrade.
ab stain,	*v.*	to forbear; to deny one's self, to refrain.
as suage,	*v.*	to soften; to ease; to put at rest; to pacify.
a vail,	*n.*	profit; benefit; advantage.
be tray,	*v.*	to deliver to an enemy; to break a trust.
be wail,	*v.*	to bemoan, to express sorrow for.
cam paign,	*n.*	an open field; the time an army keeps the field.
con strain,	*v.*	to force; to urge.
de claim,	*v.*	to make a speech or oration, to "speak a piece" on the stage.
de fame,	*v.*	to slander; to speak evil of; to destroy one's fame.

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pìne, pîn—nò, môve,

de fray, *v.* to pay; to discharge, as cost or expenses.
de tail, *v.* to relate; to report in particulars.
di late,[11] *v.* to expand, or swell; to enlarge, to extend in all directions.
do main, *n.* dominion, or supreme power; possession; estate or land.
e late,[11] *v.* to raise, as the mind or spirits; to puff up or make proud.
en grave, *v.* to cut, as metals, stones, or other hard things, with a chisel; to cut letters or pictures on stones or metals; to impress deeply.
e rase, *v.* to rub or scrape out; to blot out; to destroy.
es tate, *n.* condition; rank; possession, fortune; property.
e vade, *v.* to avoid or escape by smartness or cunning; to slip away.
in hale, *v.* to draw into the lungs; to draw in air in breathing.
ex hale, *v.* to send out, or draw out; to force out air in breathing.
in flame, *v.* to set on fire; to heat; to excite the blood; to excite the passion.
in flate, *v.* to swell with air; to blow in; to puff up.
in nate, *a.* inborn, native, natural.
in sane, *a.* unsound in mind; mad.
in vade, *v.* to enter a country as an enemy; to attack.
per tain, *v.* to belong; to be the property, right, or duty of.
per vade, *v.* to pass through; to spread through all parts.
re gale, *v.* to refresh; to gratify, as the sense; to feast.
re strain, *v.* to hold back; to check; to hinder; to confine.
re tain *v.* to keep in possession, to hold; to employ, or keep in pay.
re traçe, *v.* to trace back; to go back in the same track or path.
vouch safe, *v.* to permit to be done without danger; to condescend.

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LESSON VIII.

FAR.

2

ca tarr*h*′, *n.* a cold. [prevent.
de bar, *v.* to cut off from entrance, to shut out, to
em bark, *v.* to go on board a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage in business.
de bark, *v.* to leave or come off a ship, to disembark.
dis card, *v.* to cast off, to thrust away, to reject.
em balm, *v.* to preserve a person's body by filling it with spices and drugs; to preserve.
en chant, *v.* to practice witchcraft on any thing; to highly delight; to charm.
en hançe, *v.* to raise; to heighten; to increase.
im part, *v.* to give, grant, or communicate.
in graft, *v.* to fix a scion, or twig of one tree into another that it may grow; to set or fix deep and firm. [value.
re gard, *v.* to look upon with interest; to esteem, to
re gard, *n.* look; attention; esteem; respect.
re past, *n.* the act of taking food; a meal; food.
re tard, *v.* to lessen the swiftness of motion; to delay; to hinder.

FALL.

3

ap pall′, *v.* to discourage with fear; to so fill the mind with fear that it loses its firmness.
ap plaud, *v.* to praise by words or actions; to commend.
as sault, *n.* an attack; a violent onset; threats.
as sault, *v.* to attack with weapons or words.

FAT.

4

at tract′,[1] *v.* to draw to.
con tract,[1] *v.* to draw together, to close, as a bargain.
de tract,[1] *v.* to draw from, as from one's character; to slander.
ex tract,[1] *v.* to draw out, to take from.
pro tract,[1] *v.* to draw forward, to lengthen, or continue.
sub tract,[1] *v.* to draw from, or take away a part.

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de tach, *v.* to separate; to part from; to send off.
e lapse, *v.* to slide away; to pass away silently, as time.
ex panse, *n.* a spreading; a wide space.
mo rass, *n.* a swamp, or marsh.
re lapse, *n.* a falling back.
re lax, *v.* to loosen, to slacken.
im plant, *v.* to set or plant for growth.

LESSON IX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

ME.

cre[1] dence, *n.* belief, credit.
de ism, *n.* a belief in a God by those who deny revelation.
de ist, *n.* one who believes in God and not revelation.
ea glet, *n.* a young eagle.
e dict,[2] *n.* a decree or order which goes out from a monarch to his subjects.
e ra, *n.* a fixed point of time from which we reckon years; a space of time between two points.
e ther, *n.* a fine subtle fluid; pure air.
se quel, *n.* that which follows; consequence.
treat ise, *n.* a tract; a writing upon a subject.
ze nith, *n.* a point in the middle of the heavens directly over head.

MET.

ces[2] sion,[3] *n.* the act of giving.
des ert, *n.* a tract of land not inhabited; a vast sandy plain.
des pot, *n.* a tyrant; a prince who has unbounded power over his subjects or people.
em pire, *n.* supreme power of governing; a region or country ruled over by an emperor; supreme control.
en sign, *n.* the flag or banner of a military company; an officer who carries the colors.
fer tile, *a.* fruitful, productive, rich.

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en voy, *n.* a person sent by government to a foreign country to transact some business; a messenger.

fer vent, *a.* hot; hot in temper; ardent, earnest.

fes tal, *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; gay.

hel met, *n.* armor to defend the head with.

her mit, *n.* a person who leaves society and lives alone.

men ace, *v.* to threaten.

men tal, *a.* belonging to the mind.

ped ant, *n.* a school-master; one who makes a vain show of learning.

pen sion, *n.* a yearly allowance of a sum of money.

pen sive, *a.* thoughtful, serious.

per jure, *v.* to make a false oath, to forswear.

fren zy, *n.* madness.

pref ace,[6] *n.* something written in explanation of a book, and placed in its first part.

reck less, *a.* careless, heedless.

rec ord, *n.* a register; an account of acts or proceedings made in writing by some proper officer.

res cue, *v.* to free or deliver from confinement, evil, or danger.

sen tence, *n.* a judgment pronounced by a court upon a criminal; an opinion; a short saying; a period.

ser aph, *n.* an angel of the highest order.

ser vile, *a.* slavish, mean; cringing, meanly submissive.

spec tre, *n.* an apparition, a ghost.

ster ile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, not productive.

text ure, *n.* the act of weaving; a web; the quality of a fabric or web, as regards its threads, or weaving.

tres pass, *v.* to intrude upon others' premises or rights; to injure one; to transgress.

ver bal, *a.* spoken, by word.

ver dant, *a.* green, flourishing.

ver dure, *n.* green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

ves tige, *n.* a mark or footstep; a trace.

zeph yr, *n.* the west wind; a soft, mild breeze.

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin—nò, môve,

In the following words, the vowels of the last syllables have the sound of u *short; as,* be-ṣom, *pronounced* be-ṣum.

be[1] ṣom,	*n.*	a broom, a twig to sweep with.
me*a* gre,	*a.*	thin, lean; poor; barren.
fêl on	*n.*	a person guilty of a crime punishable with death or imprisonment; a painful swelling in the membrane that covers the bone of the fingers.
fer vor,	*n.*	heat or warmth; heat of mind; zeal.

LESSON X.

At noon the sun was at the *zenith*, and poured down his hot rays upon the *fertile* earth. There was no *zephyr* stirring, and the heat was *fervent*. How parched were the sands upon the *desert*, where there was no *verdure!*

The whole unbounded universe is God's *empire*.

Upwards of eighteen hundred and forty years have *elapsed* since the *era* of Christ's *advent* and crucifixion. Christ had many zealous friends while he was upon earth, and the New Testament contains the *record* of their deeds.

The ocean is an *expanse* of waters. At midnight you may behold the stars in heaven's *expanse*.

If the scholar *relax* his efforts, he will not gain in his studies.

Mary had a silk of beautiful *texture*.

The man who committed murder was *sentenced* to be hanged. Will you read a *sentence* or two in the Testament?

Fogive us our sins, as we forgive those who *trespass* against us.

Perjury is a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State's Prison.

The *felon* was *sentenced;* the man had a *felon* upon his finger.

His portion was very *meagre*,

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LESSON XI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

ME.

a chieve′,[1]	*v.*	to perform or accomplish.
ap peal,	*v.*	to remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court; to refer to another.
ap peaşe,	*v.*	to pacify, to quiet.
ar rear,	*ad.*	behind.
ar rear,	*n.*	money behind in payment; money due and not paid.
be queaTH,	*v.*	to give or leave by will.
be reave,	*v.*	to deprive of, to take away.
cash ier,	*n.*	one who has charge of money.
con çede,[3]	*v.*	to yield, to grant, to admit to be true.
con çeit,	*n.*	fancy, opinion; vanity.
con geal,	*v.*	to freeze, to harden.
con vene,[4]	*v.*	to assemble, to call together.
de çease,[3]	*v.*	departure from, or yielding up, of life; death.
dis creet,	*a.*	cautious, prudent.
im pede,	*v.*	to hinder, to delay.
re çede,[3]	*v.*	to go back, to retreat, to withdraw.
re peal,	*v.*	to recall, to annul.
re plete,	*a.*	full, completely filled.
re prieve,	*v.*	to put off the time of punishment.
re treat,	*v.*	to withdraw, to back out.
re trieve,	*v.*	to repair, to recover or regain.
se rene,	*a.*	calm, quiet, placid.
su preme,	*a.*	highest in authority; highest.

MET.

a bet′,[2]	*v.*	to encourage, to aid or support.
ab sent,	*v.*	to retire, to keep away.
ac çess,[3]	*n.*	a coming to, admission, approach.
ad verse,	*a.*	opposite; opposing; unfortunate.
al lege,	*v.*	to declare, to affirm.
ar rest,	*v.*	to seize as with a writ; to stop.
as çend,	*v.*	to move upwards, to arise.
de sçend,	*v.*	to move downwards, to sink.

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trans çend, *v.* to move beyond, to outgo; to surpass.
as çent, *n.* the act of rising; a high place; course upward, as of a hill.
de sçent, *n.* the act of sinking; a low place; the course or slope downward, as of a hill.
as perse, *v.* to bespatter with foul reports; to slander.
as sent, *n.* consent, agreement.
as sert, *v.* to allege, to affirm.
aug ment, *v.* to enlarge, to increase.
a ver, *v.* to assert, to declare.
be quest, *n.* something bequeathed, or left by will.
ca ress, *v.* to fondle, to treat with affection.
co erçe, *v.* to restrain or control by force, to compel.
con dense, *v.* to make more close or thick, to compress.
con temn, *v.* to despise, to scorn.
con test, *v.* to dispute, to strive earnestly for; to oppose.
con verge, *v.* to tend to one point, to approach nearer together.
di verge, *v.* to go from one point out in different directions; to recede from each other.

LESSON XII.

MET.

a vert',[5] *v.* to turn off, or from; to avoid.
a verse,[5] *a.* turned from; unwilling; opposed
ad vert,[5] *v.* to turn the mind to; to notice.
con vert,[5] *v.* to turn from one state or opinion to another.
di vert,[5] *v.* to turn off from any course; to turn the mind from care, as to amuse.
in vert,[5] *v.* to turn into a contrary direction, to change the order.
sub vert,[5] *v.* to overturn, to ruin.
com press,[7] *v.* to press together.
de press,[7] *v.* to press down as with trouble; deject.
ex press,[7] *v.* to press out; to utter, to speak.
im press,[7] *v.* to stamp, to imprint; to fix deep.
op press,[7] *v.* to treat with hardship; to press or lie heavy on.

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re press,[7] *v.* to overpower, press, or keep under; to stop.
sup press,[7] *v.* to press back, or check; to crush.
de fect,[6] *n.* an imperfection, or failing.
de ject, *v.* to cast down, to grieve.
de şert, *v.* to forsake, to leave.
deş şert, *n.* fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a meal.
de tect, *v.* to discover.
de ter, *v.* to prevent or discourage by fear, to stop by danger.
de test, *v.* to hate, to despise.
di ğest, *v.* to arrange in proper order; to dissolve food in the stomach and convert it into chyme.
di gress,[8] *v.* to wander, to deviate.
dis cern, *v.* to see, to distinguish, to judge.
dis pense, *v.* to divide out in portions, to distribute; also, to suffer the want of, or do without.
dis sect, *v.* to cut in pieces.
di vest, *v.* to put off clothes, to deprive, to strip.
in vest, *v.* to put clothes on, to dress; to bestow upon, to clothe with authority; to besiege.
e rect, *a.* upright, unshaken; raised.
e vent,[4] *n.* that which comes or happens; conclusion.
ex çel, *v.* to surpass, to go beyond, to outdo; to do well, or be eminent.
ex çess, *n.* that which is left, being more than was wanted, superabundance; intemperance.
ex pel,[9] *v.* to drive out, or force to leave; to banish.
im pel,[9] *v.* to drive or force forward.
dis pel,[9] *v.* to drive away, to scatter, to disperse.
pro pel,[9] *v.* to impel or drive forward.
re pel,[9] *v.* to drive back, to resist.
ex pert, *a.* skilful.
ex tend,[10] *v.* to stretch in any direction; to spread, to reach forth.
in tend,[10] *v.* to stretch forward, to strain; to mean.
con tend,[10] *v.* to strive, to stretch the mind against, to oppose, to struggle against.

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gro tesque, *a.* wildly formed, whimsical, extravagant, ludicrous, laughable.
im mense, *a.* unlimited, vast.
im merse, *v.* to put under water or other fluid, to dip, to cover wholly.
im pend,[13] *v.* to hang over; to threaten.
in fect, *v.* to taint with disease, to corrupt.

LESSON XIII.

MET.

in fest′,[2] *v.* to trouble greatly, to disturb.
in sert, *v.* to set in or among.
in tense,[10] *a.* strained or stretched; close attention of the mind; ardent.
in ter, *v.* to cover in the earth; to bury.
in vent,[5] *v.* to discover, to find out.
in verse,[5] *a.* inverted, changed in order, or time.
la ment, *v.* to mourn, to grieve.
per verse,[5] *a.* turned aside; not in the right disposition; obstinate, willful.
per vert,[5] *v.* to turn from truth, or from right use; to corrupt.
re vert,[5] *v.* to turn back, or return.
sub vert,[5] *v.* to turn over, or destroy.
pro test, *v.* to affirm solemnly; to make a solemn declaration against.
pro test, *n.* a solemn declaration of opinion against some law.
re bel, *v.* to rise against or oppose the laws.
re çess,[8] *n.* a withdrawing or moving back; secret place or abode, suspension of business.
re dress, *v.* to set right; to repair; to relieve.
con fer,[11] *v.* to give, to bestow; to consult together.
de fer,[11] *v.* to put off, to delay, to postpone.
in fer,[11] *v.* to draw or bring from; to conclude.
re flect, *v.* to throw back; to bend back; to turn back light; to turn back thoughts upon the past; to reproach.

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re gret, *n.* grief, sorrow, pain of mind.
re fer,[11] *v.* to direct; to bring or submit a question or a cause to some judge or court for decision; to allude.
re hearse, *v* to recite, to repeat the words of a piece.
re ject,[12] *v.* to cast off, to refuse, to discard.
de ject,[12] *v.* to cast down; to discourage.
in ject,[12] *v.* to cast or throw in; to dart in.
sub ject,[12] *v.* to cast under, or bring under the power of, to enslave.
re sent, *v.* to take ill; to be offended at.
re serve, *v.* to keep back from present use; to keep; to hold.
re venge, *v.* to return an injury for an injury.
sug gest, *v.* to hint; to offer or propose to the mind.
sus pend,[13] *v.* to hang; to put off, to delay.
sus pense,[13] *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt; a stop.
trans gress,[8] *v.* to pass beyond any limit or law; to offend.

X, in the following words, has the sound of gz; *as,* ex-act, *pronounced* eg-zact.

ex alt',[3] *v.* to raise high; to raise with pride.
ex haust, *v.* to drain off the whole; to use up.
ex hort, *v.* to advise, to urge to action, to encourage.
ex ert',[2] *v.* to thrust forth, as one's power; to strain.
ex empt, *a.* clear, free.

Accented on the first syllable.

ex' ile, *n.* banishment; a person banished.

LESSON XIV.

Good scholars are not *diverted* from their studies by play. If you are studious, you will *excel.*

Heaven *dispenses* its blessings to mankind.

Food is *digested* in the stomach; that is, it is dissolved there, and afterwards arranged properly through

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the body. Laws are *digested*, or arranged in a proper order in a book.

His house and store were burned, and he was *divested* of his *immense* property.

America *extends* from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Never *defer* your duty, nor *reject* good advice

You should *reflect* that destruction *impends* over all *perverse* sinners.

If you do not *repress* your passion, it will *destroy* you.

Ice is water *congealed*.

A child *bereaved* of father or mother, or of both, is an orphan.

A *discreet* man will keep his own secrets.

We call him a *conceited* fellow who is wise in his own opinion. It was a *conceit* of a certain poet that man was once an oyster!

When the people *convene*, the assembly is sometimes called a convention.

LESSON XV.

PINE.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

bi′ as, *n.* a leaning of the mind; prejudice.
cri sis, *n.* the point of time when a sick person changes for the better or the worse; the point or state that determines any thing.
di et, *n.* food, or victuals; an assembly of princes.
fi nal, *a.* last, or relating to the end; conclusive.
fi nite, *a.* having limit, limited.
li çense, *n.* leave, permission, authority; undue liberty.
pi ous, *a.* religious, devout.
pi rate, *n.* a robber on the seas.
right eous, *a.* just, virtuous.
ri val, *n.* one person striving to outdo, or excel another.
sci ençe, *n.* knowledge.

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ty rant, *n.* a ruler who uses his power to oppress his subjects.
vi brate, *v.* to swing; to move one way and the other, to quiver.
vi tal, *a.* belonging to life; necessary to life; very [necessary.

PIN.

bil′ let, *n.* a small letter or note; a stick of wood.
brill iant, *a.* shining, bright.
çiv il, *a.* polite, not rude; political.
crim şon, *a.* of a beautiful deep red.
crit ic, *n.* a person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works; an examiner; a judge.
dic tate, *v.* to tell with authority; to order, suggest.
dic tion, *n.* language, style, manner of expression.
dis cord, *n.* strife; disagreement.
diş mal, *a.* sad, dark, gloomy.
fic tion, *n.* act of inventing; a work or production of the fancy or imagination.
fil ial, *a.* relating to a son or daughter; becoming a child.
frig ate, *n.* a ship of war.
frig id, *a.* cold; wanting affection; dull.
gib bet, *n.* a gallows, a post or machine on which criminals are hanged in chains, not being taken down when dead.
in çense, *n.* the perfume or odors of spices and gums burnt as an offering.
in land, *a.* interior, or internal part of a country; not near the sea, but in the country.
in let, *n.* a passage into, an entrance.
in quest, *n.* an examination by authority of law; a search.
in road, *n.* an invasion or entrance of an enemy into a country; an attack.
in voiçe, *n.* a bill of goods with prices.
is sue, *n.* end; result; offspring or birth.
is sue, *v.* to send out; to come out, to arise.
kid nap, *v.* to steal a human being.

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lim pid, *a.* clear, transparent.
lin tel, *n.* the upper part of a door frame.
mis sile, *a.* thrown, or that may be thrown by the hand.
*phthi*ṣ ic, *n.* difficulty of breathing.
phyṣ ic, *n.* the art of healing; medicine.

LESSON XVI.

PIN.

pil′ grim, *n.* a wanderer; one who makes a visit to a holy place in a distant country.
pil lage, *n.* plunder.
pin ion, *n.* a wing.
pris tine, *a.* first; original.
rig id, *a.* stiff, not easily bent; strict, exact.
sig nal, *n.* a sign to give notice.
sig nal, *a.* remarkable; eminent.
sig net, *n.* a seal; a king's seal.
till age, *n.* cultivation of land.
vine yard, *n.* ground planted with grape vines.
viṣ age, *n.* the face, countenance or look.

The vowels in the last syllables of the following words have the sound of short ŭ; *as,* i-dol, *pronounced* i-dŭl. *Accented on the first syllable.*

i′ dol, *n.* an image, usually of some man, or other animal, which the heathen nations worship; also, any thing on which we set our supreme affections.
mi ner, *n.* one who digs in the mines.
mi nor, *n.* a person not of age.
mi ser, *n.* a miserable person; a sordid or covetous [wretch.
pi lot, *n.* one who directs a ship.
big′ ot, *n.* a person who has a strong bias, or prejudice, in favor of some creed, or religious opinion.
glim mer, *v.* to shine faintly.
lim ner, *n.* a painter

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pil fer, *v.* to steal.
quiv er, *n.* a bunch, or case of arrows.

PINE.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

a bide′, *v.* to remain or dwell in a place; to bear.
ac quire, *v.* to gain, to obtain.
al ly, *v.* to unite, or form a relation.
al ly, *n.* one related; one united by agreement.
a scribe,[14] *v.* to impute to. [to specify.
as sign, *v.* to allot; to make over or sell by writing;
at tire, *n.* dress, clothes.
be nign, *a.* kind, gracious; generous; favorable.
com pile, *v.* to collect parts from various books into a book.
con dign, *n.* deserved, worthy; suitable.
con nive, *v.* to wink at; to overlook, or shut the eyes at another's faults.
con sign, *v.* to give, send or set over; to commit.
de cline, *v.* to lean downward; to fall; to shrink from, or not accept. [desire.
in cline, *v.* to lean; to lean toward; to have some
de cry, *v.* to speak against; to censure.
de file, *v.* to corrupt; to pollute.
de file, *n.* a narrow passage.
de fine, *v.* to make or show the end or limit; to bound; to explain, or show the meaning.
de sign, *n.* intention, plan. [project.
de viçe, *n.* that which is formed by design; design,
de vişe, *v.* to contrive; to study out; to bequeath.
ex çite, *v.* to rouse; to stir up; to put in action.
in çite, *v.* to lead the mind to action; to rouse; to encourage. [mind.
im bibe, *v.* to drink in; to draw in; to receive in the
in dict,[2] *v.* to charge in writing, as by a jury.
in dite, *v.* to compose, to write.
de scribe,[14] *v.* to mark out, to give a description of.

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in scribe,[14] *v.* to write on; to mark with letters; to address to. [direct.
pre scribe,[14] *v.* to write, or give directions; to order; to
sub scribe,[14] *v.* to sign a paper by writing one's name under, to agree to.
ob lique, *a.* [ob-like] aslant, not direct.
pre miṣe, *v.* to speak or write a few words beforehand; to explain something that one is going to speak or write about.
re ṣign, *v.* to yield, to give up, to submit.
re tire, *v.* to withdraw, to depart, to leave business.
sub lime, *a.* high in place; lofty, grand.
trans pire,[15] *v.* to come to light; to be brought to notice; to take place.
con spire,[15] *v.* to agree to commit some crime; to plot.
as pire,[15] *v.* to pant or sigh after, to desire eagerly.
in spire,[15] *v.* to draw in breath or air, into the lungs.
ex pire,[15] *v.* to force breath from the lungs.

LESSON XVII.

It is often the case that one king is the *ally* of another. One family may be *allied* to another by marriage.

Can you *assign* a reason why you should not study?

The goods were sent to me, *consigned* to the care of Mr. G.

The tree does not stand straight, but *inclines* to the north. The boy is *inclined* to study.

The system of laws for a nation is called a *civil* government. A war among the people of one nation, is called a *civil* war. The boy who uses every body with respect is a *civil* boy.

The bell, when struck, *vibrates;* so does the pendulum of a clock *vibrate.*

He asked me to go to the tavern and drink some spirits with him, but I *declined* the invitation. Poor man! how his health *declines!*

When a man commits a crime, the witnesses go before a grand jury, and the grand jury *indict* him for

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it. On this indictment he is tried by a petty jury, and if found guilty, he is sentenced.

I must *devise* some method of making the boys get their lessons.

Every one should *subscribe* his name to the temperance pledge. It is the best remedy that can be *prescribed* for drunkenness.

The cause of misery in the world is *ascribed* to sin. It is wrong to lay, or *ascribe*, any thing bad to a person that is innocent of it.

You should be careful not to *imbibe* wrong principles.

Decry not your fortune, but be *resigned* to your fate.

LESSON XVIII.

a bridge′,[2] *v.* to shorten, to contract.
a byss,[2] *n.* a deep pit, a gulf.
ac quit, *v.* to discharge, to clear, to free from.
af fix, *v.* to join to, to add, to fasten to.
con vict,[16] *v.* to prove to be guilty.
de pict, *v.* to paint, to describe.
e mit,[17] *v.* to send out, to discharge.
e vinçe, *v.* to show, to prove, to make plain.
ex tinct, *a.* put out, as a candle; existing no more.
pre dict,[2] *v.* to foretell, to prophecy.
pre fix,[18] *v.* to place before.
re miss,[17] *a.* slack, negligent.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

NO.

co′[1] gent, *a.* forcible, strong, convincing.
co hort, *n.* a troop of soldiers, five or six hundred in number.
court ier, *n.* [cort-yur] one that attends on a court.
do cile, *a.* teachable, ready to learn.
do nor, *n.* a giver.
hoar y, *a.* gray, white or whitish.
ko ran, *n.* the Mahometan Bible.

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lo cal, *a.* relating to a place.
vo cal, *a.* relating or belonging to the voice.
lo cate, *v.* to place, to set, to describe the place of.
o dor, *n.* scent, smell, fragrance.
o men, *n.* a sign, a forerunner.
o ral, *a.* spoken by mouth, not written.
o val, *a.* shaped like an egg.
po lar, *a.* belonging to the poles.
por tal, *n.* a gate, a kind of arch.
port ly, *a.* of noble or grand appearance.
por trait, *n.* a picture, a painted likeness.
post script,[14] *n.* something added to a writing or letter after it is signed.
ro mançe, *n.* a fable, a fiction.
so lar, *a.* belonging to the sun.
yeo man, *n.* a farmer, a common man.

NOT.

bor′ der,[4] *n.* an edge, a skirt, a boundary.
dor mant, *a.* sleeping, secret.
flor id, *a.* of a bright red color.
for eign, *a.* distant, relating to another country.
for feit, *v.* to lose by some wrong act, or offence.
for mal, *a.* according to form or fashion, stiff, ceremonious.
for tress, *n.* a strong hold; a place made strong for defence.
mor al, *a.* relating to the practice of manners as regards right or wrong; virtuous.
mor bid, *a.* not healthy, corrupted.

LESSON XIX.

NOT.

col′ league,[4] *n.* a partner in office.
com ic, *a.* relating to comedy; laughable
com ment, *v.* to explain by words or notes.
com merçe, *n.* traffic in goods, trade.
com pact, *n.* an agreement, a contract.
com pend,[13] *n.* an abridgement.

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con cave, *a.* hollow in the inside; arched.
con çert, *n.* agreement; harmony, music in parts.
con quer, *v.* to subdue, to overcome.
con quest, *n.* the act of conquering.
con sciençe, *n.* natural knowledge; the internal power by which we know what is right and wrong.
con sort, *n.* a husband or wife; a companion.
con strue,[19] *v.* to explain, to translate, to understand the meaning.
con tact,[20] *n.* touch, close union.
con test, *n.* a dispute, a strife, a debate, a quarrel.
con tract,[1] *n.* an agreement, a compact, a bargain.
con trast, *n.* opposition in things of like kind.
con trite, *a.* truly penitent, or repentant.
con vent,[4] *n.* a religious house; a nunnery.
con vert,[5] *n.* one changed in his opinions.
con vict,[16] *n.* a person proved guilty.
doc trine, *n.* that which is taught; precept.
fos sil, *n.* substance dug from the earth.
gob let, *n.* a bowl or large cup.
hom age, *n.* service to a lord; worship, reverence.
log ic, *n.* the art of reasoning.
mod el, *n.* a copy, a pattern.
mon arch, *n.* a king, a sovereign, a ruler.
nov el, *a.* new, strange.
nov el, *n.* a romance or fictitious story.
nov içe, *n.* a beginner, one unskilled.
ob long, *a.* longer than broad.
op tion, *n.* choice, power of choosing.
pomp ous, *a.* showy, grand with display.
pon tif, *n.* a high priest.
pos ture, *n.* position, situation, state.
prob lem, *n.* a question to be answered.
pro çess, *n.* a writ, a proceeding, order.
pro gress,[8] *n.* advancement, improvement.
pro ject,[12] *n.* a scheme, design, contrivance.
prompt ness, *n.* readiness.
pros pect, *n.* a view of something distant, or before one.

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prox y, *n.* one who acts for another, an agent.
roş in, *n.* thickened turpentine.
roy al, *n.* kingly, becoming a king.
sol açe, *n.* comfort, relief of sorrow.
sol vent, *a.* able to pay all debts; dissolving.
son net, *n.* a short poem, generally of fourteen lines.
top ic, *n.* a subject of discourse.

LESSON XX.

POUND.

4 3
boun′ ty, *n.* liberality in giving, generosity, premium.
coun çil, *n.* a body of men to consult.
coun sel, *n.* advice, prudence; an advocate or lawyer.
coun ty, *n.* a shire, a division of a State.
out line, *n.* the outward line of a figure, first sketch.
prow ess, *n.* bravery, valor, boldness.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

NO.

1
a bode′, *n.* a place where one lives; a dwelling.
a dore, *v.* to worship.
com port, *v.* to agree, to suit.
com poşe, *v.* to quiet; to put together to write.
con voke,[21] *v.* to call together.
de plore, *v.* to grieve, to lament. [of a throne.
de poşe, *v.* to lay down; to bear witness; to deprive
de vote, *v.* to dedicate, to give up; to curse.
dis cloşe, *v.* to reveal, to make known.
dis poşe, *v.* to place, to prepare; to incline; to sell.
en gross, *v.* to buy or possess the whole; to write in a fair hand. [or book.
en roll, *v.* to record, to put one's name upon a list
en throne, *v.* to place on a throne, to exalt.
ex plode, *v.* to burst with a loud noise; to condemn.
ex port, *v.* to send out of the country.
im port, *v.* to bring into the country.
ex poşe, *v.* to disclose, to lay open, to put in danger.

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ex plore,	*v.*	to search, to examine, to look over.
fore bode,	*v.*	to foreknow or foretell, to predict.
fore go,	*v.*	to forbear to possess; to give up.
im plore,	*v.*	to beg, to entreat.
im poşe,	*v.*	to put or lay on; to enjoin, to deceive.
in cloşe,	*v.*	to surround, to shut in, to fence in.
in voke,[21]	*v.*	to implore; to call upon.
mo rose,	*a.*	sullen, sour, peevish, cross.
pro mote,	*v.*	to forward, to raise to office.
pro poşe,	*v.*	to offer for a consideration.
re course,	*n.*	a going to, an application.
re port,	*n.*	a rumor, an account, a story.
re poşe,	*n.*	rest, sleep, quiet.
re proach,	*n.*	censure, blame, disgrace.
re sourçe,	*n.*	a source of aid, means of supply.
re voke,[21]	*v.*	to recall; to repeal or make void.

LESSON XXI.

The commandment says, Thou shalt not *covet* any thing that is thy neighbor's. You should often *ponder* on this command of God.

Andrew Jackson was famed for his *prowess* in battle.

The house of the drunkard is the *abode* of misery.

The overloaded gun *explodes*. When any false doctrine is put down or condemned, we say it is *exploded*.

Do no wrong, and you will fear no *exposure*.

We *deplore* the condition of the wicked.

Honor the man with *hoary* locks, and profit by his wise *counsel*.

The eagle *hovers* in the air, and the enemy *hovers* upon the *border*.

Singing is called *vocal* music; but music upon instruments is called instrumental.

He was from a *foreign* country, and was a *portly* man; but in his manners he was very *formal*.

The child should be *docile*, and he will be sure to excel.

Be not *remiss*, but *evince* a great desire to learn, and you will be sure to become learned.

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LESSON XXII.

NOT.

ab hor′,[4] *v.* to hate, to loathe.
ac cord, *v.* to agree.
a dorn, *v.* to embellish, to ornament.
con form, *v.* to comply with, to yield, to make like, to suit.
dis tort,[22] *v.* to twist, to pervert.
es cort, *v.* to attend and guard on the way.
ex tort,[22] *v.* to draw, or gain by force.
for lorn, *a.* forsaken, wretched.
re cord, *v.* to register, to enroll, to write in a book.
re form, *v.* to make or become better.
re morse, *n.* sorrow arising from guilt.
re ṣort, *v.* to go, to have recourse, to apply.
re ṣort, *n.* going to, or meeting; place of assembling.
ab scond, *v.* to hide one's self, to disappear.
ab solv*e*,[23] *v.* to clear, to acquit, to release.
ab sorb, *v.* to swallow up, to engross.
ac cost, *v.* to address, to salute.
a dopt, *v.* to take as one's own.
de spond, *v.* to give up hope, to lose courage.
de volv*e*,[24] *v.* to fall by succession, office or duty; to pass from one to another.
dis lodge, *v.* to remove, to drive away.
diṣ ṣolv*e*,[23] *v.* to melt, to separate; to make into liquid.
ex tol, *v.* to praise, to raise in words.
pro long, *v.* to lengthen out.
re ṣolv*e*,[23] *v.* to separate the parts of a compound substance, to unravel; to determine in mind.
re spond, *v.* to answer, to reply.
re volt, *v.* to fall off from one to another; to turn against the laws of one's country, to revolt; to shock.
re sponse, *v.* an answer, a reply.
re volv*e*,[24] *v.* to turn round, to move round; to consider.

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OIL.

42

a droit′, *a.* skillful, active in the use of the hands.
de spoil, *v.* to rob, to deprive.
de void, *a.* empty, destitute.
dis join, *v.* to separate, to part, to disunite.
dis joint, *v.* to put out of joint.
en join, *v.* to order, to command, to urge upon.
ex ploit, *n.* a great action, a noble deed.
re coil, *v.* to shrink, to fall or rush back.
re join, *v.* to join again, to meet again.

POUND.

43

a bound′, *v.* to have, or be in plenty.
ac count, *n.* a regard; value; explanation; a sum stated on paper.
ac count, *v.* to esteem, to value, to explain, to settle.
com pound, *v.* to mingle, to mix in one mass; to agree, or settle.
con found, *v.* to mix; to perplex.
de nounçe, *v.* to threaten; to declare solemnly; to accuse.
de vout, *a.* pious, religious, sincere.
dis mount, *v.* to throw or remove from a horse; to alight from a horse.
es pouse, *v.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to advocate.
ex pound, *v.* to explain, to lay open the meaning.
pro found, *a.* deep; learned.
pro pound, *v.* to propose, to offer.
re count, *v.* to relate particularly
re dound, *v.* to be sent, rolled or driven back; to result, to conduce.
re nown, *n.* fame, high praise.
re sound, *v.* to echo, to send back sound.

LESSON XXIII

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

TUBE.

1

bu′ reau, *n.* [bu-ro] a chest of drawers.
cu bit, *n.* a measure of about eighteen inches.

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du el, *n.* a single contest or fight between two persons.
flu ent, *a.* liquid, flowing; ready use of words.
fru gal, *a.* saving, sparing, not wasteful.
fu el, *n.* any thing that feeds fire.
hu mid, *a.* wet, moist.
ju rist, *n.* one skilled in law.
lu çid, *a.* light, bright, clear.
lu cre, *n.* gain in money or goods, profit.
luke warm, *a.* moderately warm; not zealous, cool.
lu nar, *a.* relating to the moon.
nu*i* sançe, *n.* that which gives trouble and vexation.
plu mage, *n.* feathers.
pru dençe, *n.* wisdom applied to practice,
pru dent, *a.* wise, cautious.
pu ny, *a.* weak, small.
pu pil, *n.* a scholar; the apple of the eye.
pu trid, *a.* rotten, corrupt.
rude ness, *n.* coarseness of manners, incivility.
ru ral, *a.* belonging to the country.
ruth less, *a.* cruel, barbarous.
scru pl*e*, *n.* doubt; twenty grains
stu pid, *a.* dull, sluggish.
tu mult, *n.* bustle, riot.

TUB.

buf fet, *v.* to beat, to strike.
bug bear, *n.* a frightful object, false terror.
bus kin, *n.* a half boot.
bus *tle*, *n.* a tumult, a hurry.
cul prit, *n.* one brought into court charged with crime; a guilty person.
cour age, *n.* bravery, valor.
cul ture, *n.* the act of cultivating, tillage.
cur rent, *n.* a running stream.
cut lass, *n.* a broad sword.
dull ness, *n.* stupidity, bluntness.
dum*b* ness, *n.* inability to speak.
dusk y, *a.* partially dark.

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frus trate, *v.* to disappoint, to defeat.
func tion, *n.* office, employment.
judg ment, *n.* the power of judging, decision, opinion.
jus tiçe *n.* right, law; a magistrate.
lus tre, *n.* brightness, renown,
mus çle, *n.* the fleshy part of an animal body.
muz zle, *n.* the mouth of any thing.
muz zle, *v.* to bind the mouth.
plum met, *n.* a leaden weight; a pencil.
pub lic, *a.* general, common, notorious.
pub lic, *n.* the body of a people, the people.
rum mage, *v.* to search closely.
rup ture, *n.* a breach.
rus set, *a.* reddishly brown.
rus tic, *a.* rural, rude, simple.
sculp ture, *n.* the art of carving or engraving wood or stone into images.
sub urbs, *n.* the outside of a city.
suf frage, *n.* a vote; aid.
sul ly, *v.* to soil, to tarnish.
sul tan, *n.* the Turkish emperor or monarch.
sum mit, *n.* the top, the height.
sun dry, *a.* several, different.

3
come′ ly, *a.* handsome, graceful.
com pass, *n* a circle, a space, a limit.
cov et, *v.* to desire earnestly.
hov er, *v.* to flutter or hang over; to come near.
thor ough, *a.* perfect, complete.

The vowels in the second syllables, sounded like short ů.

4
fos′ ter *v.* to nourish, to cherish.
mod ern, *a.* late, new, not old.
pon der, *v.* to consider, to think seriously.
pros per, *v.* to have success, to thrive.

4 3
bow′ er, *n.* a place shaded with trees or vines.
tow er, *n.* a high building, a fortress.
tow er, *v.* to rise high, to soar aloft.

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1 3
hu' mor, *n.* moisture; disease of the skin; temper or turn of mind.
ru mor, *n.* a report.
tu tor, *n.* one who instructs, a teacher.
cŭs tom, *n.* habit, fashion.
sculp tor, *n.* a carver, an engraver.
suc cor, *n.* relief, assistance.
sum mon. *v.* to call with authority, to notify to appear.

2
but' ler, *n.* a servant who furnishes the table.
mus ter, *v.* to assemble, to review.
plun der, *n.* pillage, spoils taken in war.
rud der, *n.* an instrument for steering a ship or boat.
sun der, *v.* to separate, to divide.
ush er, *n.* an under teacher, one who introduces strangers.

LESSON XXIV.

Good actions *adorn* a person more than fine clothes.

The good man never *resorts* to the tavern to spend his time in drinking and idleness.

The earth *absorbs* moisture; the sponge absorbs water.

The hardened sinner feels no *remorse*.

The President is the chief magistrate of the United States: it *devolves* on him to see that the laws of the land are executed, or carried into effect.

Wood is *resolved* into smoke, ashes, and gases, by being burned. The riddle is *resolved*. The boy *resolves* to study.

The wheel *revolves* upon the axletree [ak' sl tree.] The man *revolves* the matter in his mind.

Some men are *adroit* workmen, and some are *devoid* of skill.

Aristotle was *accounted* a very profound man, and the world has been filled with his *renown*. "What causes the tides?" was a question which he used often

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to *propound* to himself, and which he was not able to *expound*. He often stood upon the sea-shore and observed the ebb and flow of the waves, which he could not *account* for. He could not tell the cause of this strange movement of the waters; he was *confounded*. At last, so vexed was he because he could not explain the mystery, he threw himself into the sea, saying, "I hide myself in those waves the cause of whose motions is so hidden to me."

Lunar eclipses occur more frequently than solar, or eclipses of the sun.

He is a *frugal* man, and is very *prudent* in all his calculations.

Nero was a *ruthless* tyrant, and oppressed his people without *scruple*. He lived in Rome, nearly two thousand years ago.

In some parts of our country, stone coal is used for *fuel*. It is dug from the earth, and is cheaper and some think better, than wood.

It is the *function* of the tongue to taste and talk, of the ear to hear, and of the eye to see. It is the function of the magistrate to administer *justice*.

LESSON XXV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

TŪBE.

ab struse',[19] *a.* hid, concealed, hard to be understood.
ac crue, *v.* to arise, to come, to result, as an increase or loss.
a cute, *a.* sharp; piercing; ingenious.
ad duçe,[25] *v.* to bring forward, to offer.
con duçe,[25] *v.* to lead or tend.
de duçe,[25] *v.* to bring or draw from; to infer.
in duçe,[25] *v.* to lead as by persuasions, to incite, to persuade.
pro duçe,[25] *v.* to bring forward; to bring forth; to yield; to cause
re duçe,[25] *v.* to bring to a former state; to diminish; [to overcome.

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tra duçe,[25] *v.* to slander, to blame, to condemn
a dieu, *ad.* farewell.
a muşe, *v.* to entertain, to please.
as sure, *v.* to assert or declare positively, to make secure.
com mune, *v.* to converse, to hold fellowship.
con clude,[26] *v.* to decide; to finish.
con fute, *v.* to disprove, to refute.
con sume,[27] *v.* to waste, to destroy, to use up.
de lude,[30] *v.* to deceive.
de pute,[28] *v.* to appoint as an agent; to empower to act.
dif fuşe,[29] *v.* to pour out, to spread, as a fluid.
en sue, *v.* to follow, to succeed.
il lude,[30] *v.* to deceive, to play upon by trick.
im brue, *v.* to steep, to wet.
im bue, *v.* to tinge deeply, to dye.
im mure, *v.* to enclose within walls, to confine.
in trude, *v.* to thrust one's self in, to come uninvited.
in ure, *v.* to accustom; to pass in use.
mi nute, *a.* small; particular.
ob scure, *a.* dark, abstruse.
ob trude, *v.* to thrust into; to urge upon against one's will.
per fume, *n.* something that gives out pleasant scent or odor.
pe ruşe, *v.* to read attentively.
pro fuse, *a.* abundant; wasteful.
re buke, *n.* reproof, chiding.
re cluse,[26] *a.* retired, shut up, solitary
re cruit, *v.* to repair, to supply, to replace.
re cruit, *n.* supply of any thing wasted; a new enlisted soldier to supply an army.
re fute, *v.* to prove false, or erroneous.
re view, *v.* to survey, to look back on.
re view, *n.* a survey, a re-examination
sa lute, *v.* to greet, to speak to.
se cure, *v.* to make certain, to protect.
as sume,[27] *v.* to take to or upon one, to undertake.
pre şume,[27] *v.* to take for granted, to suppose to be true.
re şume,[27] *v.* to take again, to take back what has been given, to begin again.

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com pute,[28] *v.* to number by thinking of several sums and casting them together in the mind, to reckon, to calculate.
dis pute,[28] *v.* to express thoughts or reasons against, to debate, to contend against.
im pute,[28] *v.* to express thoughts of guilt against one, to charge, to set to the account of.
re pute,[28] *v.* to think, to account.
re pute,[28] *n.* what is thought of one, character, reputation.
ex clude,[26] *v.* to shut out.
in clude,[26] *v.* to shut in or inclose, to take in or comprise.
con fuse,[29] *v.* to mix together, to perplex, to disturb.
dif fuse,[29] *v* to mix, or spread widely; to use many words.
in fuse,[29] *v.* to mix, or pour in, as a liquid; to instill, as into the mind.

LESSON XXVI

TUB.

ab rupt′,[2] *a.* broken off; sudden.
ad just, *v.* to fit, to regulate.
a dult, *a.* grown up to full age and strength.
an nul, *v.* to make void, to do away.
au gust, *a* grand, filling with awe.
con duct,[25] *v* to lead, to bring along, to guide, to manage.
de duct,[25] *v.* to take from; to subtract.
con struct,[19] *v* to build, to form.
con sult, *v* to ask advice of, to advise.
con vulse, *v* to shake, to affect by violent action.
dis gust, *n* dislike, aversion.
dis trust, *n.* suspicion; want of trust.
di vulge, *v.* to make known, to expose.
ob struct,[19] *v.* to hinder; to block up; to stop.
re fund, *v.* to pay back, to restore.
re pulse,[9] *v.* to beat, or drive back.
re sult, *v.* to leap back; to proceed, to rise.

England, some years ago, *assumed* the right of entering our ships on the ocean, and taking therefrom our

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seamen. A bloody war *resulted* from this assumption of England. Our vessels fought bravely with the English vessels; and the English army, under command of Packenham, was *repulsed* at New Orleans. After several severe battles the two nations *adjusted* their difficulties by a treaty.

The benefits of learning should be *diffused* over the whole land. Correct doctrines should be *infused* into the youthful mind.

Our army was *conducted* during the revolutionary war by George Washington.

The city was *convulsed* by an earthquake.

The house was *constructed* of brick.

An *adult* can endure more hardships than a youth.

CHAPTER III.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

LESSON I.

a′ gen çy,[31]	*n.* power of action; office of an agent.
a que ous,	*a.* watery, abounding with water.
a lien ate,	*v.* [āle-yĕn-āte] to sell; to estrange; to withdraw, as the affections.
a re a,	*n.* any plain surface; the space on which a building stands.
a the ism,	*n.* the disbelief in a God.
a the ist,	*n.* one who disbelieves the existence of a God.
bay o net,	*n.* a short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
ca pa ble,	*a.* having power, able.
main te nançe,	*n.* support; protection.
ma ni ac,	*n.* a mad person.
pa gan ism,	*n.* heathenism.
pa tri arch,	*n.* the father and ruler of a family.
ra di ant,	*a.* shining, bright, sparkling.
va ri ançe,	*n.* disagreement, dissention.

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2

arch′ i tect, *n.* one skilled in the art of building, a master builder.
ar du ous, *a.* difficult, laborious.
ar gu ment, *n.* a reason, a subject, a dispute.
ar ti fice, *n.* trick, fraud, cunning.
ar ti şan, *n.* an artist.
bar ba rişm, *n.* ignorance; savage state of society; [cruelty.
bar ba rous, *a.* ignorant, uncivilized; cruel.
car di nal, *a.* principal, chief.
guard i an, *n.* one who has the care of another.
har mon ize, *v.* to agree; to make musical.
har mo ny, *n.* agreement, concord.
lar çe ny, *n.* petty theft or robbery. [lence.
mas ter [illegible], *n.* a capital performance, chief excel-
part ne[illegible]hip, *n.* a union of business; a joint interest.

LESSON II.

3

au′ di ence, *n.* a hearing; persons collected to hear.
au thor ize, *v.* to give authority, to certify.
draw′ ing room, *n.* a room for visitors.
fraud u lent, *a.* deceitful, knavish.
haught i ness, *n.* pride, self-importance.
laud a ble, *a.* praiseworthy.
laud a num, *n.* tincture of opium.
nau tic al, *a.* pertaining to ships or sailors.
quad ru ped, *n.* a four-footed animal.
qual i fy, *v.* to make fit, to vary, to modify.

4

ab′ di cate,[3] *v.* to resign, to give up. [limited.
ab so lute, *a.* complete, positive; unconditional; un-
ab sti nence, *n.* the forbearing from any action; withholding the gratification of the appetite. [error; correct.
ac cu rate, *a.* according to truth or rule; free from
ad a mant, *n.* a very hard stone.
ad e quate, *a.* equal; proportionate; full, sufficient
ad vo cate,[21] *n.* one who pleads another's cause in court; a defender.

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af fa ble, *a.* easy of conversation; gentle, mild.
af flu ent, *a.* wealthy; abundant.
ag gran dize, *v.* to make great in power or rank; to exalt.
ag gra vate, *v.* to make worse or more severe, to make less excusable.
ag i tate, *v.* to stir violently; to disturb; to discuss.
ag gre gate, *n.* a sum, mass; a full amount of items.
al co hol, *n.* pure or rectified spirit.
al i ment, *n.* food, nourishment.
al ti tude, *n.* height, elevation.
am i ty, *n.* friendship.
am pli fy, *v.* to enlarge, to speak or describe fully.
am pu tate, *v.* to prune; to cut off.
an a lyze, *v.* to separate a compound body into its various parts.
an ec dote, *n.* a short amusing story or incident.
an i mate, *v.* to give life to; to encourage.
an nu al, *a.* yearly.
an ti dote, *n.* a remedy for poison or evil.
ap a thy, *n.* want of feeling, indifference.
ap pe tite, *n.* desire, hunger.
ap ti tude, *n.* fitness.
aq ue duct,[25] *n.* a pipe or duct for conveying water.
aq ui line, *a.* like an eagle, hooked.
ar ro gançe, *n.* haughtiness, pride.
ar ro gant, *a.* haughty, proud.
ar ro gate, *v.* to claim unjustly.
at tri bute,[32] *n.* that which is attributed; belonging to; quality.
av a riçe, *n.* excessive love of money, covetousness.
av e nue, *n.* an entrance, a way to a place.
ban ish ment, *n.* the act of banishing, exile.

LESSON III.

4
bat′ tle ment, *n.* a wall, a breast-work.
blas phe mous, *a.* impious, irreverent towards God.
blas phe my, *n.* indignity offered to God.
cal um ny, *n.* slander.
can o nize, *v.* to declare any one a saint.

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cab in et, *n.* a set of drawers; a room in which state consultations are held.
can di date, *n.* a person proposed for an office.
can o py, *n.* a covering spread over the head, the sky.
cap i tal, *a.* chief, principal; punishable by loss of life.
cap i tal, *n.* chief or head city; a large type in printing.
cap i tol, *n.* the building at the city of Washington used by Congress.
cap ti vate, *v.* to capture; to charm.
cas ti gate, *v.* to chastise, to punish.
cas u al, *a.* accidental, happening, occasional.
cat a logue, *n.* a list of names.
cat a ract, *n.* a waterfall; a disease of the eye.
cat e chise, *v.* to teach by questions and answers.
cav al ry, *n.* horse troops or soldiers.
cav i ty, *n.* a hollow place.
char i ty, *n.* kindness, love, gifts to the poor, or alms.
clar i fy, *v.* to make clear, to purify.
class ic al, *a.* relating to eminent authors; elegant.
class i fy, *v.* to arrange in classes.
fab ric ate, *v.* to forge, to build.
fab u lous, *a.* feigned, fictitious, fanciful.
fac ul ty, *n.* ability, skill.
fal la cy, *n.* false appearance; deception; that which misleads.
fas cin ate, *v.* to charm, to captivate.
gal ax y, *n.* the milky way, a stream of light in the sky.
gar ri son, *n.* soldiers placed in a fort; a fortress.
grad u al,[8] *a.* proceeding by degrees, step by step.
grad u ate,[8] *v.* to mark with degrees; to confer a degree upon.
gran a ry, *n.* a storehouse for grain.
grat i fy, *v.* to indulge, to please.
grat i tude, *n.* a deep feeling of good will towards one who does a favor, thankfulness.
grav i tate, *v.* to tend towards the centre of a body, or the central point of attraction.
lac er ate, *v.* to tear, to rend.

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grav i ty, *n.* weight, seriousness; tendency to the centre.
ins si tude, *n.* weakness, weariness, dullness.
lat i tude, *n.* breadth, width; room; distance of any place north or south of the equator.
mag is trate, *n.* a public civil officer; one in authority.
mag net ism *n.* the science which treats of the magnet, the power of the loadstone; the power of attraction.
mag ni fy, *v.* to make great, to extol.
mag ni tude, *n.* greatness, bulk.
maj es ty, *n.* greatness of appearance, dignity; the title of kings and queens.
mal a dy, *n.* a sickness or disease.
man i fest, *a.* plain, evident, open to view.
man i fold, *a.* of divers kinds; many in number; numerous.
man u al, *a.* used or made by the hand, performed [by the hand.
man u al, *n.* a small book that may be easily carried in the hand.
man u script, *n.* a book or paper written by the hand or pen.

In the following words, the vowels of the last syllables have the sound of u *short; as,* sta-tion-er, *pronounced* sta-tion-ur. *Accented on the first syllable.*

sta' tion er, *n.* a dealer in paper, books, &c.
pha e ton, *n.* a high open carriage,
har bin ger, *n.* a forerunner, a messenger.
mar tyr dom, *n.* the death of a martyr,
pass o ver, *n.* a Jewish festival.
an ces tor, *n.* one from whom a person descends, a forefather.
ax i om, *n.* a self-evident proposition or maxim.
champ i on, *n.* a hero, a brave warrior.
char i ot, *n.* a carriage of pleasure.
clar i on, *n.* a martial instrument, a trumpet.
hal cy on, *a.* quiet, placid, calm.

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The vowels, in the second syllables, have the sound of short u.

al′ der man, n. a city officer.
ap er ture, n. an opening, a gap.
at mos phere, n. the air that surrounds the earth.
av er age, n. a rate or degree of proportion.

LESSON IV.

Temperance is a *cardinal* virtue, and is a total *abstinence* from the use of *alcohol* or any stimulating liquors.

He *alienated* his land, and moved to the West. The father's affections were *alienated* from the son.

All *fraudulent* sales or contracts are invalid in law, and no persons are bound by them except the one who is guilty of the fraud.

There is scarcely any one, however pure, that escapes *calumny*. The world is filled with it. The noblest and most perfect person to be found, is the one who deals the least in calumny. It causes more mischief and misery in the world than any other evil. Speak evil of no one. If he who is without fault were to be the first to reproach others for their errors, we should have a more quiet and a happier world. But, as it happens, the most guilty and imperfect are the first to *magnify* and *aggravate* the errors of their neighbors.

Stone and metal are of greater *gravity* than wood. The middle or centre of the earth is the centre of gravity, towards which all things are drawn.

Washington was a man of great *gravity*.

The people arose in their *majesty*, and proclaimed their will. They sometimes address a king or queen by the title of "His," or "Her *majesty*."

It is the *manifest* duty of man to obey the laws of God.

Manual labor is conducive to health, and is of more service than physic.

Charity is one of the noblest *attributes* of man; but *avarice* degrades the human being to a brute.

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fāte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mė, mėt—pine, pin—nȯ, mȯve,

He is surely an inhuman monster who can look with *apathy* upon the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

All the *avenues* to the *capitol* were filled with people.

Aqueducts are sometimes used to convey water to cities. The water used by the citizens of New York is brought into the city from the Croton river by a great aqueduct. That aqueduct is about thirty miles long, and is made of cast iron. It is called the Croton Water Works.

LESSON V.

mar′ i time,	*a.*	relating to, or bordering on the sea.
mas sa cre,	*v.*	to butcher, to slay indiscriminately.
nav i gate,	*v.*	to pass on the water in ships, to sail.
pal li ate,	*v.*	to cover with excuse, to lessen, to soften by representation.
palp a ble,	*a.*	that may be felt, coarse; plain.
palp i tate,	*v.*	to beat gently, to beat, as the heart.
pan o ply,	*n.*	complete armor or defence.
par a dise,	*n.*	the garden of Eden; a place of bliss, heaven.
par a gon,	*n.*	a model or pattern.
par a graph,	*n.*	a distinct part of a discourse or writing.
par al lel,	*a.*	extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; like, similar.
par a mount,	*a.*	superior to all others, of first importance.
par a sol,	*n.*	a small umbrella.
par i ty,	*n.*	equality; likeness; like state or degree.
rad i cal,	*a.*	pertaining to the root or beginning; implanted by nature.
rar e fy,	*v.*	to make or become thin.
rat i fy,	*v.*	to confirm; to establish.
rav en ous,	*a.*	hungry to rage.
sac ra ment,	*n.*	the Lord's Supper.
sac ri fiçe,	*v.*	to offer up, to destroy, to devote.
sal a ry,	*n.*	an annual or periodical payment.

Digitized by Google

sanc ti fy, *v.* to make holy.
sanc ti ty, *n.* holiness.
san i ty, *n.* soundness of mind or body.
sat el lite, *n.* a small or secondary planet revolving round a larger.
sat is fy, *v.* to content, to please; to convince.
scan dal ous, *a.* reproachful, shameful.
van i ty, *n.* emptiness, arrogance.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

ac quaint'ançe, *n.* knowledge; one whom we know.
a maze ment, *n.* wonder, surprise.
ap pa rent, *a.* plain, easy to be seen.
at tain ment, *n.* the act of obtaining, or getting at; something reached or gained.
au da cious, *a.* daring, bold; impudent.
ca pa cious, *a.* wide, large, vast.
do na tion, *n.* a gift, a present.
en gage ment, *n.* obligation, agreement; a battle.
fal la cious, *a.* false, deceitful.
in gra tiate, *v.* to get into favor.
pro ba tion, *n.* proof, trial.
ra pa cious, *a.* given to plunder, greedy.
sa ga cious, *a.* quick of scent, shrewd, cunning.
te na cious, *a.* retentive, holding fast.
tor na do, *n.* a hurricane, a whirlwind.
trans pa ent, *a.* clear, letting light pass through, that may be seen through.
ver ba tim, *ad.* word for word.
vol ca no, *n.* a burning mountain.
vo ra cious, *a.* greedy to eat, ravenous.

LESSON VI.

a ban' don, *v.* to forsake, to leave.
ap par el, *n.* clothing, dress.
a quat ic, *n.* belonging to water, living in water

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as sas sin, *n.* a secret murderer.
at tach ment, *n.* a taking of a person or goods by writ; a close affection or regard.
de tach ment, *n.* the act of separating; a body of troops, or a number of ships selected and sent off for any particular service.
en rap ture, *v.* to delight beyond measure.
fa nat ic, *n.* one who indulges wild and extravagant notions.
pi az za, *n.* a covered walk supported by columns or pillars.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

1
de' i ty, *n.* the divine Being, God.
de vi ate, *v.* to wander or move from the right path; [to err.
de vi ous, *a.* roving, wandering, erring.
e go tism, *n.* self-commendation.
e go tist, *n.* one who talks much of himself.
e qui nox, *n.* the time when the days and nights are equal in length.
me di ate, *v.* to intercede; to act between two parties as friend to both.
pre mi um, *n* a reward; a prize.
pre vi ous, *a.* going before, happening before, before.
se ri es, *n.* succession, order.
the o ry, *n.* a speculation, a scheme.
ve he mençe, *n.* violence, force, eagerness.
ve he ment, *a.* earnest, forcible.
ve hi cle, *n.* a carriage.

2
çel' e brate, *v.* to praise, to make famous, to commemorate.
çer ti fy, *v.* to give certain information.
clem en çy, *n.* mercy, humanity, mildness.
cred i ble, *a.* worthy of belief, likely.
cler i cal, *a.* relating to the clergy.
cler gy man, *n.* a minister.
cred u lous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting.

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cred i bly, *ad.* in a credible manner.
deç i mal, *a.* numbered by tens.
dec o rate, *v.* to adorn, to embellish.
ded i cate,[2] *v.* to devote, to consecrate; to inscribe.
def er ençe, *n.* regard, respect.
del e gate, *v.* to depute, to send, to intrust.
del e gate, *n.* one sent with power to do business, a deputy.
del i cate, *a.* of a fine texture; nice; pleasing to the taste or to the sight; fair; slender; feeble.
dem a gogue, *n.* a ringleader of a faction.
den i zen, *n.* one who has become a citizen of a country in which he was not born
dep u ty, *n.* one who acts for another, an agent or delegate.
der o gate, *v.* to lessen the worth of, to take away, to detract.
des e crate, *v.* to use a sacred place for unholy purposes; to strip of a sacred character or office.
des ig nate, *v.* to point out.
des o late, *a.* laid waste, solitary.
des o late, *v.* to lay waste.

LESSON VII.

Ego is a Latin word, meaning I. Those who are much accustomed to saying I, or of talking about themselves, are called *egotists*.

The honest man will fulfill all his *engagements* if he has the power.

All is not gold that glistens: many appearances are *fallacious*.

The heathen are in the habit of *sacrificing* animals, and sometimes human beings, to the *Deity*. It seems as though nothing can *palliate* such a *scandalous* practice.

All substances *gravitate* towards the centre of the earth. This is caused by the *attraction* of gravitation.

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Iron, stone, and all kinds of minerals are drawn, or attracted, towards the centre of the earth with greater force than softer articles, such as wood, cotton, feathers, &c. The *gravity* of lead is greater than that of iron, and the gravity of gold is greater than that of lead.

Previously to his arrival, he sent forward a messenger.

The warm rays of the sun *rarefy* the atmosphere. So the air is heavier in cold weather than it is in warm.

Solstiçe is a point beyond which the sun does not go—either south, in winter, or north, in summer. *Halcyon* days were seven days before, and as many after, the winter solstice, when the weather was calm. Now *halcyon* days mean days of peace and quiet.

LESSON VIII.

des′ pe rate,	*a.*	having no hope, rash, furious.
des po tiṣm,	*n.*	absolute power, tyranny.
des ti ny,	*n.*	fate, doom.
des ti tute,	*a.*	not having, needy, wanting, poor.
det ri ment,	*n.*	loss, damage, injury, harm.
eb o ny,	*n.*	a kind of hard, black wood, which admits of a polish.
ec sta sy,	*n.*	a fixed state, or trance; excessive joy, rapture.
ed i fice	*n.*	a building.
ed i fy	*v.*	to instruct, to improve.
ef fi gy,	*n.*	an image; a likeness of any person.
el e gançe,	*n.*	beauty, nicety; politeness.
el e gant,	*a.*	beautiful, polished, nice, pleasing.
el e gy,	*n.*	a mournful song, a dirge.
el e ment,	*n.*	the first principle or smallest part of any thing; part of any composition.
el e vate,	*v.*	to exalt, to raise; to make glad.
el o quençe,	*n.*	speaking well, or with elegance and fluency.
em a nate,	*v.*	to issue from a source, to flow from.
em i grant,	*n.*	one who removes from one country into another.

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em i grate, *v.* to quit one country or state to live in another.

em i nençe, } *n.* elevation, height, a rising ground or
em i nen çy, } hill; a high station, character, or rank, fame, renown.

em i nent, *a.* high, lofty, remarkable.

em u late, *v.* to strive to equal or excel; to imitate.

em u lous, *a.* desirous to equal or excel another; rivaling.

en er vate, *v.* to weaken, to render feeble.

ep au let, *n.* an ornament worn on the shoulder by military men.

ep i cure, *n.* one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

ep i taph, *n.* an inscription on a tombstone.

eq ui page, *n.* the furniture of a military man; attendants and trappings, as men, horses, carriages, &c.

eq ui ty, *n.* justice, right.

er u dite, *a.* instructed, learned, taught.

ex ca vate, *v.* to hollow, to cut or dig out the inner part of any thing.

ex e crate, *v.* to curse; to abhor. [to kill.

ex e cute, *v.* to perform, to do, to carry into effect;

ex pi ate, *v.* to atone for, to make satisfaction for

ger min ate, *v.* to sprout, to bud, to begin to grow.

ex qui site, *a.* nice, exact, very excellent; very sensibly felt. [tangle, to clear.

ex tri cate, *v.* to set free from difficulties, to disen-

fed er al, *a.* relating to a league or covenant.

fel low ship, *n.* society, communion, company.

fel on y, *n.* a capital crime.

fer til ize, *v.* to make productive, to enrich.

fer ven çy, *n.* ardor, zeal, heat of mind, warmth.

fes ti val, *n.* a feast, the time of a feast.

hem i sphere, *n.* the half of a globe.

her e sy, *n.* error in religion.

her e tic, *n.* one who preaches or propagates heresy.

her mit age, *n.* the residence of a hermit.

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her o iṣm, *n.* the qualities of a hero, valor.
heṣ i tate, *v.* to delay; to doubt.
jeal ous y, *n.* suspicion.
jeop ar dy, *n.* danger, peril.
leg a çy, *n.* that which is given by will.
leg i ble, *a.* easy to be read.
lev i ty, *n.* lightness, vanity.
leth ar gy, *n.* morbid drowsiness.
lex i con, *n.* a dictionary.
med i cal, *a.* pertaining to medicine.

LESSON IX.

mer′ can tile, *a.* trading, commercial.
mer chan diṣe, *n.* wares, articles of commerce.
neg a tive, *a.* that denies, implying denial.
neg a tive, *n.* a proposition that denies, denial.
neg li gent, *a.* careless.
ped ant ry, *n.* a vain show of learning.
pen e trate, *v.* to pierce, or enter; to affect the mind.
pen i tençe, *n.* repentance.
pen i tent, *a.* repenting.
pen u ry, *n.* poverty, want of property.
per fi dy, *n.* the act of violating faith or promise, treachery.
per for ate, *v.* to pierce, to make a hole through.
per il ous, *a.* dangerous.
per ju ry, *n.* the taking of a false oath.
per ma nent, *a.* lasting, during.
per pe trate, *v.* to commit, to do. (*always expresses an evil act.*)
per se cute, *v.* to oppress, to vex.
per ti nent, *a.* suitable, fit; relating.
pes ti lençe, *n.* a plague.
pet ri fy, *v.* to change to, or become stone.
pet u lançe, *n.* sauciness, freakish passion.
pet u lant, *a.* saucy, peevish.
prej u diçe, *n.* judgment formed beforehand without examination.
preṣ i dent, *n.* a chief officer, one at the head.

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rec og nize, *v.* to recollect, or to recover former knowledge of.
rec om pense, *n.* compensation.
rec on çile, *v.* to bring to agreement.
rec re ant, *a.* cowardly, mean-spirited; false.
rec ti fy, *v.* to make right; to correct an error, to amend.
rec ti tude, *n.* uprightness of mind.
ref er ençe, *n.* a sending to another for information, or decision; relation; allusion to.
ren dez vŏus, *n.* a place of meeting; an assembly.
ren o vate, *v.* to renew, to restore to first or a good state.
rep ro bate, *v.* to disapprove with severity; to reject.
req ui şite, *a.* necessary, needful.
reş i due, *n.* that which remains after a part is taken.
ret i nue, *n.* the attendants of any person; a train.
rev e nue, *n.* the income or moneys collected by a country or state.
rev er ençe, *n.* fear mingled with respect and esteem.
rhet o ric, *n.* the art of speaking with elegance; oratory.
skep tic al, *a.* doubting; disbelieving the truth of revelation.
sec u lar, *a.* pertaining to things of this world, not to spiritual things.
sed i ment, *n.* settlings, dregs.
sens u al, *a.* pertaining to the senses; indulging the senses; evil, lewd.
sen ti nel, *n.* a soldier set to guard an army.
sep ul chre, *n.* a grave, a tomb.
ser pen tine, *a.* resembling a snake; winding.

LESSON X.

serv² i tude, *n.* the condition of a slave or servant; bondage.
spec ta cle, *n.* a show, sight.
spher ic al, *a.* round, in the shape of a sphere or globe

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stren u ous,	*a*	bold, active, jealous. [jects.
tel e scope,	*n.*	an instrument for viewing distant ob-
tem po ral,	*a.*	secular: pertaining to present time or this world, not to future or spiritual affairs.
tén den çy,[10]	*n.*	direction or course toward any place; object, effect.
term in ate,	*v.*	to limit, to end.
tes ta ment,	*n.*	a will; each volume of the Scriptures, as the Old and New Testaments.
tes ti fy,	*v.*	to witness, to give testimony.
tre*a*ch er ous,	*a.*	faithless, false.
tre*a*ş ur er,	*n.*	one who has charge of a treasury.
tre*a*ş u ry,	*n.*	a place where public money is kept.
veg e tate,	*v.*	to grow as plants.
ven om ous,	*a.*	poisonous, malignant.
ven e rate,	*v.*	to revere; to regard with respect.
vet e ran,	*n.*	an old soldier; one long exercised.
vet e ran,	*a.*	having been long experienced.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

a chi*e*v*e*′ ment,	*n.*	a deed, a performance. [tisan.
ad he rent,	*n.*	one who adheres; a follower, a par-
ag gr*i*ev ançe,	*n.*	a hardship, injury.
a gree ment,	*n.*	concord; bargain. [nection.
co he rençe,	*n.*	a sticking or hanging together; con-
co he rent,	*a.*	sticking together; consistent
co he sion,	*n.*	the state of union, connection.
co he sive,	*a.*	sticking together.
en fee ble,	*v.*	to weaken, to make feeble.
i de al,	*a.*	imaginary, fanciful.
il le gal,	*a.*	contrary to law.
im pe*a*ch ment,	*n.*	a legal accusation.
in gen ious,	*a.*	inventive, skillful.
mu̇ şe um;	*n.*	a house in which curiosities of art and nature are collected.
o bei sançe,	*n.*	an act of respect, a bow.
pro çe dure,[3]	*n.*	a process, manner of proceeding.

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ac ces′ sion[2], *n.* addition; arriving at.

ad ven ture,[4] *n.* an enterprise; a hazard, a bold undertaking.

ad ven ture,[4] *v.* to risk, to dare.

ag gres sion,[3] *n.* the first attack, or first act of hostility or injury.

ap pend age,[13] *n.* something added.

ap pend ix,[13] *n.* an addition; an explanation added to a book.

as sem blage, *n.* a collection.

as sem bly, *n.* a company met together.

au then tic, *a.* true, genuine.

çe les tial, *a.* heavenly.

co er çive, *a.* forcible, serving to restrain.

LESSON XI.

con jec ture,[12] *n.* a guess, a surmise.

de crep it, *a.* broken down and worn out by age.

de mer it, *n.* that which deserves punishment, ill deserving.

diş çern ment, *n.* the act of perceiving; sharpness of judgment.

dis cred it, *n.* want of belief or trust, disbelief; disgrace.

dis cre tion, *n.* prudence, nice discernment and judgment.

dis per sion, *n.* the act of scattering; the state of being scattered.

diş şem ble, *v.* to hide under false appearance; to disguise, to pretend.

dis sen tion, *n.* disagreement, strife, quarrel.

di ver sion,[5] *n.* the act of diverting; that which turns the mind from care or study; sport, play.

do mes tic, *a.* belonging to the house or home; tame; belonging to one's own country.

do mes tic, *n.* a servant.

ē lec tive, *a.* dependent on choice.

e rec tion, *n.* act of building; setting upright.

es pe cial, *a.* principal, chief, particular.

es sen tial, *a.* necessary, very important.

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e ter nal,	*a.*	endless, everlasting, having no beginning nor end.
e vent ful,[4]	*a.*	full of incidents or changes.
ex çep tion,	*n.*	a leaving out; an objection.
ex çess ive,[3]	*a.*	beyond due bounds.
ex emp tion,	*n.*	freedom, privilege.
ex er tion,	*n.*	effort.
ex pens ive,	*a.*	costly, dear.
ex pres sion,	*n.*	mode of speech; a pressing out.
ex pres sive,	*a.*	calculated to express, forcible.
ex ten sive,[10]	*a.*	wide, large, of great extent.
ex ter nal,	*a.*	outward; in appearance only.
fra ter nal,	*a.*	brotherly.
im per fect,	*a.*	not complete, defective.
in çen tive,	*n.*	a motive, that which encourages.
in çes sant,	*a.*	unceasing, continual.
in dent ure,	*n.*	a covenant, a deed.
in fec tion,	*n.*	corrupt matter from a diseased body or other substance that communicates disease; a contagion.
in fec tious,	*a.*	contagious, that may communicate disease.
in her it,	*v.*	to receive by descent from forefathers.
in ser tion,	*n.*	the act of inserting or placing among.
in ten tion,[10]	*n.*	design, purpose, intent.
in ter nal,	*a.*	inward, not external.
in tes tate,	*a.*	dying without leaving a will.
in tes tine,	*a.*	inward, domestic.
in trep id,	*a*	fearless, brave, resolute.
in vec tive,	*n.*	abuse, a railing speech.
in ven tion,	*n.*	a finding out; a discovery; a contrivance.
in vent ive,	*a.*	apt at invention, ingenious.
mag net ic	*a.*	having the properties of the magnet.

The vowels, in the last syllables, have the sound of short ŭ; *as*, mar-i-ner, *pronounced* mar-i-nŭr. *Accented on the first syllable.*

mar′ i ner,	*n.*	a sailor, a seaman.
mè te or,	*n.*	a luminous body shooting through the air.

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ed i tor, *n.* a publisher, one who prepares matter for publication.
reg is ter, *n.* a record; a person that keeps a record.

Accented on the second syllable.

dis mem' ber, *v.* to divide limb from limb, to separate.
e lec tor, *n.* one who elects, or one who has a right to vote for an officer.
en vel op, *v.* to cover by wrapping or folding; to cover on all sides.
en vel op, *n.* a cover or wrapper.

LESSON XII.

George Washington was the first *President* of the United States. He was *elected* by the people for whom he had fought, and whose freedom he had obtained. The *election* of President takes place once in four years. Washington was a great and good man. During our war with England, he had the command of our army, and by his *strenuous* exertions, became the savior of his country. England took *coercive* means to enforce our obedience to her unjust laws. She brought over her armies and attacked our forefathers at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and other places. But you will soon be able to read how our army met these *aggressions*. Our country was then in a *perilous* condition. The war of the Revolution, as it is called, lasted seven years, and *terminated* in our favor. Washington, and the *veterans* of his army, are now in their graves. Washington's *sepulchre* is at Mount Vernon, Virginia, where he and his family resided. Washington was called the father of his country, and was *venerated* by all his country-men.

He was a man of *eminent* abilities and character, whom all should *emulate*.

By the attraction of gravitation all things have a *tendency* towards the centre of the earth; but by the attrac-

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tion of *cohesion*, or *cohesive* attraction, the particles of bodies are held together.

It is better to make an *accession* to your spiritual, than to your *temporal* interests; for what shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

In the New *Testament* we have an *authentic* account of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and of his teachings.

We often fancy we see the stars shooting in the heavens, when what we see are *meteors*.

The *mariner navigates* the ocean, and visits all parts of the earth.

Franklin was a man of great *discretion* and *discernment*, and was always the first to *detect* errors.

LESSON XIII.

ma jes' tic, *a.* grand, august.
mo ment ous, *a.* important, weighty.
ob serv ançe, *n.* respect, attention.
ob serv ant, *a.* attentive, watchful.
pa ter nal, *a.* fatherly, pertaining to a father, derived [from a father.
pa thet ic, *a.* moving the passions or affections, especially pity, sorrow or grief.
per ver sion,[5] *n.* turning to a wrong sense or purpose.
pre vent ive,[4] *a.* hindering, that prevents.
pre vent ive,[4] *n.* an antidote, any thing that prevents.
pro ces sion,[3] *n.* a train marching.
pro fes sion, *n.* a business, an employment; an open declaration of one's belief.
pro gres sive,[6] *a.* going forward; advancing.
pro phet ic, *a.* foretelling future events.
re demp tion, *n.* the act of buying back captured persons or goods; a deliverance from bondage, or from any liability; re-purchase of notes or bills.
re flec tion, *n.* the act of throwing or bending back, as light or thought; that which is reflected; censure.

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re hears al, *n.* a recital. [accept.
re jec tion,[12] *n.* the act of throwing away; a refusal to
re plen ish, *v.* to fill.
re ṣem blançe, *n.* likeness.
re ṣent ment, *n.* a deep sense of wrong; anger.
re splen dent, *a.* bright, shining.
re ten tive, *a.* having the power to retain.
suc çes sive,[3] *a.* following in order, as a series of persons and things.
sur ren der, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up.
tran scend ent, *a.* very excellent; surpassing others.

LESSON XIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

in dis creet′, *a.* not discreet, imprudent.
in ter çede, *v.* to mediate, to plead in favor of one.
in ter vene,[4] *v.* to come between; to elapse.
dis con çert′, *v.* to interrupt; to defeat; to frustrate, to confuse.
dis poṣ ṣess, *v.* to deprive of possession.
dis re spect, *n.* want of respect, rudeness.
in ter çept, *v.* to take or seize on by the way; to stop.
cir cum scribe, *v.* to inclose within a certain limit, to bound.
in ter line, *v.* to write between lines.
su per scribe, *v.* to write upon, as upon a letter or cover.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

di′ a gram, *n.* a figure or draught, as of a square, triangle, or circle.
di a lect, *n.* the form of a language peculiar to a country; language. [persons.
di a logue, *n.* a conversation between two or more
di a per, *n.* figured linen cloth; a towel or napkin.

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di a phragm, *n.* a partition, or dividing substance.
di a ry, *n.* a journal, or account of daily events.
dy nas ty, *n.* government; a race of kings.
di o çess, *n.* the circuit or district of a bishop.
i dol ize, *v.* to love to excess; to love to adoration.
i ron y, *n.* speaking contrary to what we mean.
mi cro scope, *n.* an instrument made of glasses to magnify objects with.
nig*h*t in gale, *n.* a small bird that sings at night.
ni tro gen, *n.* that which produces nitre, or saltpetre; one of the gases of which the air is composed.
pi e ty, *n.* veneration and love of God; obedience to the will of God.
pi ra çy, *n.* the act of robbing on the high seas.
pli a ble, *a.* easy to be bent; yielding in disposition.
pri ma çy, *n.* the first or chief station or office in church government. [chief.
pri ma ry, *a.* first in order of time, first in importance,
ri ot ous, *a.* consisting of riot, tumultuous.
tri an gle, *n.* a figure bounded by three lines, having three angles.
vi o late, *v.* to injure; to disturb; to break; to profane.
vi o lent, *a.* forcible, fierce; outrageous.

2
brill ian çy, *n.* lustre, splendor.
*ch*iv al ry, *n.* knighthood, military dignity.
çit a del, *n.* a fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for its defense.
çiv il ize, *v.* to reclaim from a savage state, to instruct.
crit ic al, *a.* nicely exact; accurate; particular; important.
crit i çiṣe, *v.* to examine and judge critically; to notice beauties and faults in; to judge of any performance.
crit i çiṣm, *n.* the act or art of criticising.
çyl in der, *n.* a long circular body; a roller.

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dif fi dençe, *n.* distrust, want of confidence.
dif fi dent, *a.* not confident, distrustful.
dig ni fy, *v.* to exalt, to honor.
dig ni ty, *n.* rank, honor, worth.
dil i gençe, *n.* industry, constant application.
dil i gent, *a.* industrious.
dis lo cate, *v.* to put out of joint.
dis çi pline, *n.* education, regulation, order.
dis çi pline, *v.* to educate, to regulate, to correct.
dis pu tant,[2 8] *n.* one who disputes; one who argues or disputes.
dis si pate, *v.* to scatter, to waste.
dis so lute,[2 3] *a.* loose, licentious.
firm a ment, *n.* [ferm a ment] the sky, the heavens.
friv o lous, *a.* slight; trifling; of no weight.
hid e ous, *a.* horrible, frightful.
his to ry, *n.* an account of facts or of events in the order in which they happen.
hyp o crite, *n.* one who pretends to be what he is not.
ig ne ous *a.* consisting of fire; having the nature of fire.
im mi nent, *a.* hanging over; near; threatening.
im mo late, *v.* to sacrifice, to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice.
im pi ous, *a.* wicked, profane.
im ple ment, *n.* a tool, instrument, a vessel. [with.
im pli cate, *v.* to entangle; to infold; to be connected
im po tent, *a.* weak, wanting power.
im pre cate, *v.* to pray that an evil or curse may fall on any one.
im pu dençe, *n.* shamelessness, immodesty.
in di cate,[2] *v.* to point out, to show.
in çi dent, *n.* an accident, an event.
in di gençe, *n.* want, poverty.
in di gent, *a.* needy, poor.
in fa mous, *a.* having a bad name; scandalous.
in do lent, *a.* lazy, inactive.
in fa my, *n.* public disgrace.
in fant ry, *n.* foot soldiers.

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in fan tile, *a.* pertaining to infancy.
in fan tine, *a.* pertaining to an infant, or to infancy.
in fer ençe, *n.* a truth inferred or drawn from some other admitted truth; a conclusion.
in fi del, *n.* one who disbelieves the Scriptures.
in fi nite, *a.* without limits, unbounded; immense.

LESSON XV.

in′ so lençe, *n.* haughtiness; impudence.
in su lar, *a.* belonging to an island, surrounded by water.
in sti gate, *v.* to incite, to set on, to urge.
in sti tute, *v.* to establish, to found; to appoint.
in stru ment, *n.* a tool; a deed or writing.
in tel lect, *n.* the faculty of the soul which thinks; understanding.
in ter course, *n.* communication; dealings.
in ter est, *n.* concern; advantage; share; sum paid for the use of money.
in ter est, *v.* to concern, to affect; to have a share; to engage.
in ter val, *n.* a space between two things; space between any two events.
in ter view, *n.* a meeting; a convention.
in ti mate, *v.* to hint, to suggest.
in ti mate, *a.* inmost, inward; near; familiar.
in ti mate, *n.* a familiar friend.
in tri cate, *a.* obscure, complicated.
in va lid, *n.* a person who is sick, or unsound.
ir ri tate, *v.* to provoke or excite.
lib er tine, *n.* one who indulges his passions without restraint; a rake.
lig a ment, *n.* any thing that ties one thing to another; a bond.
lig a ture, *n.* any thing that binds.
lit a ny, *n.* a solemn form of prayer, used in church.
lit er al, *a.* according to the letter, real, not figurative.
lit ur gy, *n.* all public ceremonies that belong to divine service.

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liv e ry, *n.* form of dress worn by the servants of lords and great men.

mir a cle, *n.* a wonder; a supernatural event.

mit i gate, *v.* to moderate, to soften.

pin na cle, *n.* a turret; the top.

prim i tive, *a.* pertaining to the beginning, chief; first.

prin çi pal, *a.* chief. [at interest.

prin çi pal, *n.* one who takes the lead, a chief; a sum

prin çi ple, *n.* the cause or source of any thing, an element; a general truth.

priv i lege, *n.* a peculiar advantage.

pyr a mid, *n.* a pillar or column ending in a point.

rid i cule, *n.* laughter with some degree of contempt.

rig or ous, *a.* strict, severe.

riv u let, *n.* a small river, a brook.

sig nal ize, *v.* to distinguish: to become noted.

sig na ture, *n.* a mark, a sign, a name signed

sig ni fy, *v.* to make known something either by signs or words; to mean.

sim i lar, *a.* like, resembling.

sin gle ness, *n.* sincerity, simplicity.

sin gu lar, *a.* only one; particular, rare.

syc o phant, *n.* one who flatters that he may gain by it; a deceiver.

sym me try, *n.* a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other.

sym pa thize, *v.* to feel with or for another.

sym pa thy, *n.* feeling for another.

sym pho ny, *n.* agreement or harmony of sounds.

syn a gogue, *n.* a Jewish temple or assembly for worship.

vis i ble, *a.* that may be seen, apparent.

LESSON XVI.

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for the *redemption* of man, who had fallen under the power of sin.

Bread is sometimes baked by the *reflection* of heat, in an article called a reflector. Polished and bright

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surfaces reflect light and heat. Throwing the mind back upon the miseries of a past life, may be called a sad *reflection*.

A person born in our country is a native *citizen* of the United States. Those who are born in a foreign country, and come to the United States, may become "naturalized citizens."

Is there an *infinite* God? The stars of the *firmament*, and things of the earth, *indicate* that there is. Man exists, and it is evident he did not make himself. The *inference* is, that his maker is God.

The sword and gun are *implements* of war; the plough, the spade, and the axe, are farming *implements*.

When our forefathers settled this country, it was filled with tribes of savages, called Indians. In the *history* of the United States may be found accounts of their cruelties. They often fell upon the early settlers of this country, and murdered men, women and children. In war they were ferocious. Not having any military *discipline*, they would not often meet our forefathers in the open field; but the method of warfare they adopted, was to skulk behind hedges and trees, and lie in ambush where they could take their enemies by surprise. The bow and arrow, the tomahawk and the scalping-knife were their implements of war. The *intellect* of the Indians is not great. They believe in a Great Spirit, who made and controls all things. They worship this Great Spirit Many tribes worshiped *Okee*, because they believed him to be a powerful evil spirit. When there were thunder, tempest, or terrible storms, they trembled, for they thought the bad spirit was angry, and sometimes, to appease him, they would *immolate* numbers of their children. They supposed the great bad spirit to be a terrible-looking monster, and, in order to make him love them, they would dress themselves in the most *hideous* style, and hang dead serpents in their ears. This *primitive* race is becoming extinct.

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LESSON XVII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

am bi′ tion, *n.* a desire of honor or power; a desire to excel.
am bi tious, *a.* having ambition; eager for fame.
at trib ute, [32] *v.* to inscribe, to impute.
aus pi cious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, favorable.
com min gle, *v.* to mix together.
com mis sion, *n.* the act of committing or doing; a trust; authority given.
com mis sion, *v.* to give a commission to; to authorize.
com mit tee, *n.* persons chosen to examine or manage any business.
con fis cate, *v.* to adjudge the property of a person to be forfeited to the State, as for some crime.
con sis tent, *a.* fixed, firm; uniform, not contradictory.
con tin gent, *a.* accidental.
con trib ute, [32] *v.* to give a part.
con tri tion, *n.* the act of grinding to powder; deep sorrow for sin.
de li cious, *a.* sweet, agreeable to the taste.
de lin quent, *n.* one who offends by neglect of duty; an offender.
di min ish, *v.* to make or become less.
dis pir it, *v.* to discourage.
dis tinc tion, *n.* eminence; difference.
dis tin guish, *v.* to make eminent; to discern.
dis trib ute, [32] *v.* to divide.
e di tion, *n.* the publication of a book or any writing.
e liç it, *v.* to draw out; to bring to light.
e pis tle, *n.* a letter.
ex pliç it, *a.* clear, plain, express.
ex tin guish, *v.* to put out; to destroy, to suppress.
fla gi tious, *a.* deeply criminal, villanous.
fru i tion, *n.* enjoyment; the pleasure from possession.
in sip id, *a.* tasteless, dull, flat.
in trin sic, *a.* internal, real.

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ju di cial, *a.* pertaining to courts of justice.
nu tri tion, *n.* act of nourishing; nourishment.
of fi çiate, *v.* [of-fish'-e-ate,] to perform the duties of an office; to act for another.
of fi cial, *a.* pertaining to an office, or public trust.
om nis cienç*e*, *n.* knowledge of all things.
om nis cient, *a.* knowing all things.
per ni cious, *a.* destructive, hurtful.
pe ti tion, *n.* a request, a prayer.
pe ti tion, *v.* to ask, to entreat.
po şi tion, *n.* situation, state, condition.
pro di *gi*ous, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast.
pro hib' it, *v.* to forbid, to hinder.
pro lif ic, *a.* producing young or fruit; fruitful; productive.
pro pi tious, *a.* favorable, kind.
re lin quish, *v.* to forsake, to quit, to give up.
re mis sion,[17] *n.* act of remitting, pardon.
re mit tanç*e*,[17] *n.* money sent in payment.
se di tion, *n.* a tumult, a factious rising of the people.
se di tious, *a.* factious, turbulent.
so liç it, *v.* to entreat, to ask.
sub mis sive,[17] *v.* obedient, humble.
sub sist enç*e*, *n.* means of support.
suf fi cient, *a.* enough; fit; able.
sus pi cion, *n.* the act of suspecting, mistrust.
sus pi cious, *a.* apt to suspect, liable to suspicion.
tra di tion, *n.* delivery; that which is delivered, or handed down from age to age.
trans i tion, *n.* a change, a removal; a passage.

LESSON XVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

bo'[1] re as, *n.* the north wind.
co gen çy, *n.* force, strength.
co pi ous, *a.* abundant, plentiful.
fo li age, *n.* leaves of trees.
ho li ness, *n.* purity, sanctity.

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o di um, *n.* hatred, blame.
o di ous, *a.* hateful, detestable.
o pi ate, *n.* medicine that causes sleep.
o pi um, *n.* the juice of the poppy.
o ver plus, *n.* that which is more than sufficient.
port a ble, *a.* that may be carried.
port i co, *n.* a piazza, a covered walk.
ro ta ry, *a.* turning as a wheel.

4

cor′ di al, *a.* sincere; affectionate, hearty.
cor pu lent, *a.* fleshy.
for ti fy, *v.* to strengthen; to confirm.
for ti tude, *n.* that strength of mind which enables one to endure with patience.
gor ge ous, *a.* splendid, showy.
or a cle, *n.* something delivered from divine wisdom; any person who is thought wise.
or di nance, *n.* an established rule or law; a rite or custom.
or i fice, *n.* a mouth or opening.
or i gin, *n.* beginning; the source.
or re ry, *n.* a machine made to represent the motions of the heavenly bodies.
or tho dox, *a.* sound in christian faith.
por ce lain, *n.* China ware.
sor ce ry, *n.* a dealing with spirits; magic.
bot a ny, *n.* the science of plants.
chron i cle, *n.* record of events in order of time.
cog i tate, *v.* to think, to meditate.
com pen sate, *v.* to recompense, to reward.
com pe tence, *n.* sufficiency; fitness.
com pe tent, *a.* fit, sufficient.
com plai sance, *n.* civility, kind behavior, pleasing manners.
com pro mise, *n.* the promise of parties to refer their differences; a friendly settlement of difficulties by mutual concession.
com pro mise, *v.* to settle a difference by mutual concessions; to agree; to commit.

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com pli ment, *n.* an act or expression of civility.
con fer ençe, *n.* a conversation, a discourse, a meeting for discussion.
con fi dençe, *n.* assurance, trust.
con flu ençe, *n.* flowing together; a meeting of streams or of people.
con gre gate, *v.* to collect, to assemble
con ju gal, *a.* belonging to marriage.
con scious ness, *n.* perception, internal sense of what passes in the mind.
con se quençe, *n.* that which follows from any act or cause; effect; importance.
con se quent, *a.* following, as a natural effect.
con sti tute, *v.* to set; to fix; to enact; to form.
con ti nent, *n.* a vast extent of land not separated by water.
doc trin al, *a.* pertaining to doctrines.
doc u ment, *n.* precept, instruction; written instruction or evidence.
glob u lar, *a.* round, spherical.
hos pi tal; *n.* a place for the sick.
lon gi tude, *n.* distance east or west from any given [place.

LESSON XIX.

mon′ u ment, *n.* a stone, or any thing, by which the memory of any person or event is preserved.
nom in al, *a.* only in name, not real.
nom in ate, *v.* to name, to propose, to appoint.
ob du rate, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent, obstinate.
ob e lisk, *n.* a sort of pyramid.
ob sta cle, *n.* hinderance, obstruction.
ob se quies, *n.* funeral rites.
ob so lete, *a.* gone out of use.
ob vi ate, *v.* to meet and remove difficulties and ob- [jections.
ob vi ous, *a.* open, plain, evident.
oc u lar, *a.* depending on the eye; known by the [eye.
om in ous, *a.* foreshowing ill.

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op e rate, *v.* to act, to produce effect.
op u lençe, *n.* wealth, riches.
op u lent, *a.* wealthy, rich.
pol i çy, *n.* the art of government; art prudence; cunning.
pol i tic, *a.* wise, prudent.
pol i tics, *n.* the science of government
pol y glot, *a.* having many languages.
pon der ous, *a.* weighty.
pop u laçe, *n.* the multitude, the common people.
pop u lar, *a.* pleasing to the people, common.
pop u lous, *a.* full of people, well inhabited.
prod i gal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish.
prod i gal, *n.* a spendthrift, a waster.
prod i gy, *n.* a wonder; a monster.
prof li gate, *a.* wicked, abandoned.
prom i nent, *a.* standing out in clear view, full, eminent.
ob lo quy, *n.* reproachful language.
prom i nençe, *n.* a standing out in full view; or that which juts out.
prop a gate, *v.* to multiply by having young, to spread; to produce.
proph e çy, *n.* a foretelling.
proph e sy, *v.* to foretell future events.
pros e cute, *v.* to sue at law; to pursue.
pros e lyte, *n.* a new convert to some sect, system or party.
prov i dençe, *n.* the act of providing for the future, foresight; the care which God takes of his creatures.
sol i tude, *n.* loneliness; a lonely place.
sol u ble, *a.* capable of being dissolved.
sol va ble, *a.* that may be solved or explained; that can be paid.
sol ven çy, *n.* ability to pay all debts or just claims
soph is try, *n.* reasoning which is sound in appearance only.

Moderation, it has been said, is the daughter of reason, and the mother of power.

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Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

1
a tone′ ment, *n.* agreement; satisfaction for an offence or crime.
a tro cious, *a.* extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous.
com mo tion, *n.* tumult; disturbance.
com po nent, *a.* composing; forming a compound.
com poş ure, *n.* the act of composing, or that which is composed; settled state of the mind.
de po nent, *n.* one who deposes, or gives evidence in writing.
de port men., *n.* carriage; behavior; conduct.
dis cloş ure, *n.* the act of uncovering or opening to view; discovery.
e mo tion, *n.* a moving of the mind or feelings.
en no ble, *v.* to make noble; to dignify.
ig no ble, *a.* mean, worthless.
fe ro cious, *a.* fierce, savage.

4
a bol ish, *v.* to make void, as a law; to put an end to.
ac com pliçe, *n.* a partner or partaker in crime.
ac com plish, *v.* to complete, to finish.
de mol ish, *v.* to pull down, to destroy.
in con stant, *n.* changeable, not firm in mind; fickle.
in sol vent, *a.* unable to pay debts.
ob nox ious, *a.* subject, liable; odious, hurtful.
re mon strate, *v.* to show strong reasons against.
re mon strançe, *n.* strong representation of reasons against any measure; reproof.

LESSON XX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

1
du′ bi ous, *a.* doubtful, uncertain.
du el list, *n.* one who fights in a single combat.
du pli cate, *n.* a second thing of the same kind; a copy.
fu gi tive, *n.* one who runs away; a deserter.
fu şi ble, *a.* that can be melted.

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lu çi fer, *n.* the planet Venus.
lu di crous, *a.* sportive, laughable.
lu min ous, *a.* shining, light; bright.
lu min ate, *v.* to give light.
lu na tic, *n.* an insane person; mad man.
mu ta ble, *a.* changeable.
mu ti late, *v.* to cut off; to break off.
mu ti ny, *n.* a rising of soldiers or sailors against their commanders.
mu tu al, *a.* each acting in return to the other; reciprocal.
nu tri ment, *n.* that which nourishes, or promotes growth; food.
pu er ile, *a.* childish, boyish.
pu ta tive,[28] *a.* supposed, reputed.
pu tre fy, *v.* to cause to dissolve, as animal bodies; to rot.
ru di ment, *n.* the first principle or element; the first to be learned.
ru min ate, *v.* to chew over again, as a cud; to think over and over.
su i çide, *n.* self-murder; one who kills himself
u ni form, *a.* not variable, of one form.
u ni ty, *n.* the state of being one; agreement, concord.
u ni verse, *n.* the heavens and earth; creation.

2

cul pa ble, *a.* guilty, blamable.
cul ti vate, *v.* to till, to improve.
cur ren çy, *n.* a flowing or passing, as water in a current; money.
cur ri cle, *n.* a chaise, or two-wheel carriage.
cus to dy, *n.* a keeping, a guarding, care; imprisonment.
lux u ry, *n.* a free or great indulgence in the pleasures of the table.
mul ti ply, *n.* to increase in number.
mus sul man, *n.* a Mahometan believer.
nul li fy, *n.* to make void.
pub lic an, *n.* a tax-gatherer, a keeper of a tavern.
pul ver ize, *v.* to reduce to powder.
sub ju gate, *v.* to conquer, to bring under one's power.
sub se quent, *a.* following.
sub si dy, *n.* aid, a tax.

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sub sti tute, *n.* one acting for another.
sub sti tute, *v.* to put in the place of another.
sub tle ty, *n.* artfulness, cunning.
sum ma ry, *a.* short, concise.
sum ma ry, *n.* an abridgment.
sump tu ous, *a.* expensive, splendid.
sup ple ment, *n.* something added to supply defects.
sup pli ant, *a.* entreating.
sup pli ant, sup pli cant, *n.* a petitioner, one who entreats.
sup pli cate, *v.* to entreat for.
sus te nançe, *n.* maintenance, food.
ut ter ançe, *n.* pronunciation, a declaring.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

au tum′ nal, *a.* belonging to autumn.
com bus tion, *n.* a burning.
com pul sion, *n.* force, constraint.
com punc tion, *n.* the prick or sting of conscience; remorse.
con cus sion, *n.* the act of shaking, a shock
con sum mate, *a.* complete, perfect.
con sump tion, *n.* a consuming; a disease.
dis gust ful, *a.* offensive.
e nun ciate, *v.* to declare, to utter.
e rup tion, *n.* a breaking out.
ex cul pate, *v.* to clear of a charge.
ex pul sion, *n.* expelling or driving out.
il lus trate, *v.* to make clear; to brighten; to explain.
in cul cate, *v.* to teach; to impress upon the mind.
in cum bent, *a.* resting on; resting on as a duty.
in junc tion, *n.* a command; order; urgent advice.
ir rup tion, *n.* a bursting in; a sudden invasion.
ob struc tion, *n.* the act of obstructing; any thing which stops a course.
pro mul gate, *v.* to publish, to make known.
re ful gençe, *n.* a flood of light, splendor.
re luc tançe, *n.* unwillingness, opposition of mind.
re pug nant, *a.* opposite, contrary.

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LESSON XXI.

Words in which ĭ *has the sound of* u *in* curl.

Accented on the first syllable.

çir′ cu lar, *a.* like a circle, round.
çir cu late, *v.* to move or pass round, to spread.
çir cum flex, *a.* an accent used in pronouncing syllables, marked thus (ê).
çir cum spect, *a.* cautious, watchful.
çir cum stançe, *n.* something attending a fact or case; condition; an event.

FURL.

burg′ la ry, *n.* breaking into a house at night to rob it.
hur ri cane, *n.* a violent wind, a tempest.
sur ge ry, *n.* the act of healing wounds.
tur bu lençe, *n.* tumult, confusion.
tur bu lent, *a.* violent, making disturbance.

Accented on the first syllable.

4 3
fac tor y, *n.* a building in which goods are made.
fatH om less, *a.* that of which no bottom can be found; that cannot be understood.
clam or ous, *a.* loud, noisy.
pat ron age, *n.* special support; the aid of a patron.

2 3
big′ ot ry, *n.* blind attachment to a creed or sect.
bux om ness, *n.* briskness, wantonness.

1 3
li′ on ess, *n.* the female of the lion kind.
pi on y, *n.* a plant bearing large red flowers.

2 2 3
id′ i om, *n.* a peculiar mode of expression; the genius or peculiar cast of a language.

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em pe ror, *n.* the supreme monarch of an empire.
id i ot, *n.* a natural, or born fool.
vit ri ol, *n.* a mineral.

4 2 3
car′ ri on, *n.* the dead and rotten flesh of animals.
mon i tor, *n.* an adviser; one who warns of faults, or informs of duty.

1 2 3
ju ni or, *a.* younger.
pat ri ot, *n.* a person who loves his country.
u ni son, *n.* accordance of sounds.

Accented on the second syllable

4 1 3
con ta′ gion,[20] *n.* disease taken by touch, infection.
nar ra tor, *n.* one who narrates, or relates.
pan the on, *n.* a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods.

4 2 3
as sess′ or, *n.* a person appointed to set value on property to be taxed.
a bet tor, *n.* one who bets or aids another to commit a crime.
ag gress or,[8] *n.* one who commences a quarrel.
as bes tos, *n.* a fibrous mineral.

2 1 3
dic ta′ tor,[2] *n.* one who dictates.
di la tor, *n.* that which widens or expands.
di vi sor, *n.* a number by which another is divided.
en vi ron, *v.* to surround, to encompass.
tes ta tor, *n.* one who makes and leaves a will at death.

1 1 3
bass vi′ ol, *n.* a musical instrument.
de mean or, *n.* behavior.
e qua tor, *n.* a great circle of the earth equally distant from the poles.
no va tor, *n.* one who introduces something new.

1 2 3
de vel′ op, *v.* to uncover; to lay open.
pre çep tor, *n.* a teacher, an instructor.

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pro tect or, *n.* one who defends, or protects.
di rect or, *n.* one who directs or manages.

2 2 3
en ven' om, *v.* to poison, to enrage.
in spect or, *n.* one who inspects.

1 4 3
de tract' or, *n.* a slanderer.

LESSON XXII.

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels, when not silnt, have the sound of u, *as in* tŭb.

4 2
bat' ter y, *n.* the act of beating; a breast-work, or defense against the shots of an enemy's guns.
can çer ous, *n.* like a cancer. [tice.
fop per y, *n.* showy folly; folly; vain or idle prac-
gal ler y, *n.* a covered part of a building used as a place of walking.
haz ard ous, *a.* dangerous. [or chance.
lot ter y, *n.* a scheme for distributing prizes by lot
slan der ous, *a.* that injures one's character; scandalous.

2
sor çer y, *n.* magic, witchcraft.
wa ter mint, *n.* a species of mint.

2 2
ar' ter y, *n.* a vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
nur ser y, *n.* the children's apartment; a place where young trees are planted.
nun ner y, *n.* a house in which nuns reside.

1 2
dra per y, *n.* cloth-work, or clothing trade; cloth; hangings, curtains, &c.
fe ver ish, *a.* having slight fever; heated, anxious.
for ger y, *n.* the act or crime of counterfeiting; something counterfeited.

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In the third syllables of the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u, *as in* tůb.

ar′ bi ter,	*n.*	a person chosen by parties to decide their disputes.
cur ri er,	*n.*	a man who dresses leather after it is tanned.
en vi er,	*n.*	one who envies another.
bar′ ri er,	*n.*	a wall of defense; any thing that obstructs or hinders approach.
bar ris ter,	*n.*	a counsellor at law.
cal en dar,	*n.*	an almanac; a register in which the months, weeks and days are set down.
cal i ber,	*n.*	the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun.
far ri er,	*n.*	a smith who shoes horses; a horse doctor.
lav en der,	*n.*	a plant.
of fi çer,	*n.*	a person having authority to perform some public duty.
por rin ger,	*n.*	a small metal dish in which children eat porridge or milk.
prov en der,	*n.*	dry food for beasts; provisions, victuals.
ju′ ni per,	*n.*	a tree that bears berries.
ra pi er,	*n.*	a small sword used only in thrusting.
cor′ o ner,	*n.*	an officer that inquires into the causes of untimely death.
çim′ e ter,	*n.*	a short sword with point turned back, used by Turks.
in te ger,	*n.*	the whole of any thing, whole number.

The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to himself bringeth his parents to shame.

A man's pride shall bring him low; but honor shall uphold the humble in spirit.

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LESSON XXIII.

In the last syllables of the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u, *as in* tŭb.

4 1
as sign' er, *n.* one who assigns, or makes over.
at tain der, *n.* a staining as by crime; a corruption of blood by crime.
4 2
a sun' der, *ad.* apart, separately.
1 1
de çi' pher, *v.* to unfold; to explain what is obscure and difficult.
re deem er, *n.* one who redeems, the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ.
re main der, *n.* that which remains; relics.
1 2
be wil' der, *v.* to lead into perplexity and confusion.
de mur rer, *n.* one who demurs; an issue of law.
e lix ir, *n.* a sort of tincture; any cordial.
se ques ter, *v.* to separate property from the owner till his debts are paid out of it.
2 2
dis sent' er, *n.* one who dissents or disagrees.
dis til ler, *n.* one who distills.
en cum ber, *v.* to burden, to load.
1 4
de can' ter, *n.* a glass wine-bottle.
me an der, *n.* to wind as a river; to flow round.
pre pon der, *n.* to outweigh.

There are two systems or sets of blood-vessels; one of *arteries*, the other of veins. The blood is carried from the heart to the extremities by the arteries, and is returned from all parts of the body to the heart by the veins. The heart is a powerful organ; by its action, the blood is forced to all parts of the body. The *arteries* all beat or pulsate, like the heart; the veins do not pulsate

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CHAPTER IV.

Words of three syllables.

LESSON I.

A SUFFIX *is a letter or letters, syllable or syllables, added to the end of a word, to vary or modify its meaning. Thus;* ion, *or* ation *means* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as,* relation, *the act of relating* or *a person related: so,* cessation, *the act of ceasing, a stop. The following words are derived, or formed, from those found in preceding lessons by adding* ion *or* ation *to them. The scholar must be required to give a true account of them all.*

Accented on the second syllable.

çes sa′ tion	con ven′ tion[4]	sub ver′ sion[5]
e va sion	con ver sion[5]	sug ges tion
quo ta tion	de ser tion	sup pres sion[7]
re la tion	de tec tion	sub jec tion[12]
plant a tion	e lec tion	ad mis sion
at trac tion[1]	in spec tion	o mis sion
dis trac tion[1]	in ver sion[5]	pro viṣ ion
as ser tion	pro gres sion[8]	re viṣ ion
a ver sion[5]	pro jec tion[12]	re stric tion
co er cion	pro tec tion	sub mis sion[17]
con çes sion[8]	re bell ion	sub scrip tion[14]
con ten tion[10]	re çep tion	a scrip tion

LESSON II.

Words of four syllables.

Able *and* ible *mean* worthy to be, *or* capable of being; *as,* resistible, *which means* capable of being resisted. *The* a *at the end of unaccented syllables has a sound between that of* ah *in* Messiah, *and* a *in* fat.

Accented on the first syllable.

rep′ ar a ble	prof′ it a ble	tol′ er a ble
sep ar a ble	ex e cra ble	ven er a ble

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war rant a ble	pen e tra ble	mark et a ble
mer chant a ble	gov ern a ble	mem o ra ble
cred it a ble	lam ent a ble	rev o ca ble
hab it a ble	miş er a ble	par don a ble
per ish a ble	prof it a ble	com fort a ble
pit i a ble	ad mi ra ble	ap pli ca ble
des pi ca ble	va ri a ble	ex pi a ble
ver i ta ble	ir ri ta ble	nav i ga ble

Accented on the second syllable.

in ca′ pa ble	re mark′ a ble	im pass′ a ble
ac çep ta ble	re çeiv a ble	re spect a ble
im preg na ble	de test a ble	im prob a ble
de mon stra ble	re şolv a ble	in cur a ble
in scru ta ble	sur mount a ble	de struct i ble

The i *in unaccented syllables has the short sound as in* pi̊n.

ac cess′ ible	com press′ i ble	im press′ i ble
con vert i ble	re vert i ble	re vers i ble
per çep ti ble	per fect i ble	in sen si ble
in flex i ble	in cred i ble	ad mis si ble
in viş i ble	re şist i ble	re spon si ble
im pos si ble	de du çi ble	in fu şi ble
cor rupt i ble	com bus ti ble	in del i ble

NOTE.—The scholar should be taught to analyze the *derivatives*, and to explain the *primitives*, and the changes wrought on their significations by the *prefixes* and *suffixes*: thus,

Teacher.—What is the root or primitive of the word *incurable*?

Pupil.—*Cure.*

Teacher.—What *derivatives* are made from it?

Pupil.—Cur*able*, which means *capable of being cured*, and *in*curable, *not* capable of being cured.

Teacher.—Why does *in*curable mean *not* capable, &c.?

Pupil.—Because IN is a *prefix*, which, when placed before adjectives, means *not*.

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LESSON III.

Ion, ation, *mean* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as* imprecate, *to curse*, imprecation, *the act of cursing*.

Accented on the third syllable.

ap pro ba′ tion	ab di ca′ tion	ded i ca′ tion
ap pli ca tion	im pli ca tion	dis lo ca tion
in vo ca tion	prov o ca tion	ed u ca tion
deg ra da tion	con gre ga tion	cas ti ga tion
nav i ga tion	lit i ga tion	mit i ga tion
ob li ga tion	pro lon ga tion	ab ro ga tion
pro ro ga′ tion	pro mul ga′ tion	ex ha la′ tion
con ge la tion	rev e la tion	mu ti la tion
çir cu la tion	em u la tion	mod u la tion
pop u la tion	dec lam a tion	an i ma tion
af fir ma tion	es ti ma tion	con fir ma tion
ref or ma tion	prof a na tion	em a na tion
in clin a tion	div in a tion	nom in a tion
ru min a tion	u sur pa tion	oc cu pa tion
dec la ra tion	op e ra tion	cel e bra tion
ex pi ra tion	res pi ra tion	per spi ra tion
in spi ra′ tion	ad o ra′ tion	dec o ra′ tion
cor po ra tion	em i gra tion	trans mi gra tion
per pe tra tion	dem on stra tion	mat u ra tion
con ver sa tion	ac cu ṣa tion	ad ap ta tion
af fec ta tion	ac cep ta tion	de tes ta tion
lam en ta tion	prot es ta tion	mo les ta tion
ag i ta tion	pal pi ta tion	grav it a tion
heṣ i ta tion	med i ta tion	viṣ i ta tion
lim it a tion	in vi ta tion	ir ri ta tion
im pu ta tion	trans por ta tion	ex hor ta tion
sal u ta′ tion	am pu ta′ tion	ex alt a′ tion
ag gra va tion	el e va tion	en er va tion
cul ti va tion	ren o vation	in no va tion

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pu tre fac tion	rar e fac tion	sat is fac tion
pet ri fac tion	dis af fec tion	im per fec tion
in ter jec tion	rec ol lec tion	res ur rec tion
in sur rec tion	çir cum spec tion	in ter sec tion
dep o şi tion	in tro duc tion	ex po şi tion
im po şi tion	dis po şi tion	com po şi tion
op po şi tion	sup po şi tion	rep e ti tion

LESSON IV.

The suffixes, ant, ance, ment, ent, *and* ence, *denote* act, state, condition, *or* person; *as,* indulge, indulg*ence, the act of indulging, &c. Care should be taken that* ent *and* ence *are not pronounced* unt *and* unce, *as,* absunt, *&c.*

Accented on the second syllable.

ir rev′ er ençe	çir cum′ flu ent	in dif′ fer ent
pre em i nençe	im per ti nençe	im per ti nençe
im prov i dent	o be di ent	ex per i ment

Accented on the third syllable.

in de pen′ dençe	in co hèr′ ençe	in ter fèr′ ençe
in ad vert ençe	dis a gree ment	dis ap point ment
in de pend ent	con de şcend ençe	an te çe dent

Accented on the second syllable.

in tem′ per ançe	in her′ it ançe	con tin′ u ançe
de liv er ançe	in tol er ançe	sig nif i cant
in hab it ant	per se vèr′ ançe	dis ap pear′ ançe

The suffixes, ous, eous, ic, al, y, ly, *and* ial, *denote the properties of their* primitives; *as,* danger, dangerous; harmonious, *having harmony, &c.*

er ro′ ne ous	me lo′ di ous	com mo′ di ous
har mo ni ous	pen u ri ous	çen so ri ous
in ju ri ous	mi rac u lous	in dus tri ous

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fàte, fȧr, fȧll, fȧt—mè, mẽt—pìne, pĩn—nò, mȯve,

il lus tri *ous*	pre pos ter *ous*	in cred u *lous*
ri dic u *lous*	no to ri *ous*	un gen er *ous*
ne ges sit *ous*	per fid i *ous*	con tin u *ous*

LESSON V.

Accented on the second syllable.

pro verb′ i al	ad verb′ i al	im pe′ ri al
me mo ri al	mer cu ri al	ef fect u al
e vent u al	con tin u al	ha bit u al
bo tan ic al	the at ric al	non sen sic al
he ret ic al	po et ic al	nu mer ic al
sa tir ic al	in im ic al	po lit ic al
i ron ic al	his tor ic al	un nat u ral
syn op tic al	syn od ic al	ty ran nic al
py ram i dal	çyl in dric al	sym met ric al

Words in which ti *and* ci *are sounded like* sh. *Accented on the third syllable.*

çir cum stan′ tial	prov i den′ tial	con fi den′ tial
pes ti len tial	pen i ten tial	rev er en tial
in flu en tial	con tro ver sial	e qui noc tial
ar ti fi cial	ben e fi cial	su per fi cial
par ri ci dal	com pli ment al	ac ci dent al
o ri ent al	al i ment al	det ri ment al
in ci dent al	u ni vers al	hor i zon tal
el e ment al	un sub stan tial	un es sen tial

Accented on the third syllable.

ac a dem′ ic	al pha bet′ ic	ap o plec′ tic
a pos tol ic	as tro nom ic	a the is tic
at mos pher ic	bi o graph ic	cal vin is tic
caş u ist ic	dem o crat ic	di a bol ic
em blem at ic	en er get ic	e nig mat ic
ep i lep tic	ep i sod ic	hem is pher ic
hyp o crit ic	id i ot ic	math e mat ic
ep i dem ic	sys tem at ic	the o ret ic

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met a phor′ ic	pan the is′ tic	par a lyt′ ic
par en thet ic	par a bol ic	pe ri od ic
prob lem at ic	pu ri tan ic	pyr a mid ic
sci en tif ic	syc o phan tic	sym pa thet ic

The suffixes, en, ize, *and* ate *signify* to make, to render into, to become; *as*, black*en*, *to make black*; systemize, *to make into system*; domesticate, *to make tame*.

Accented on the second syllable.

prog nos′ ti cate	in val′ i date	con sol′ i date
a bom i nate	pre dom in ate	pre pon der ate
e nu mer ate	in cor por ate	in sin u ate

These retain the accent of their primitives.

al′ co hol ize	a nath e ma tize	an′ i mal ize
ar′ o ma tize	bes′ ti al ize	e the′ re al ize
char′ ac ter ize	çit′ i zen ize	min′ er al ize
gen′ er al ize	lib′ er al ize	me′ te or ize
na′ tion al ize	nat′ u ral ize	pop′ u lar ize
pan′ e gyr ize	pe cu′ liar ize	pu′ ri tan ize
pros′ e lyt ize	prod′ i gal ize	vol′ a til ize
sec′ u lar ize	sen′ su al ize	sys′ tem a tize

LESSON VI.

Ism *and* ist *denote* doctrine, profession, *or* state; *as*, magnetism, *the doctrine of the magnet*; methodism, *profession of the Methodist sect*.

Accented on the first syllable.

prot′ es tant işm	lib′ er tin işm	id′ i ot işm
pat ri ot işm	nat u ral ist	pros e lyt işm
fa vor it işm	ra tion al işm	pu ri tan işm

Accented on the second syllable.

fa nat′ i çişm	ven tril′ o quişm	ca thol′ i çişm
som nam bu lişm	em pir i çişm	pro vin cial işm
ven tril o quist	som nam bu list	

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fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pìne, pìn—nò, mòve,

Ity, cy, *and* ry, *denote* state, condition, *or* quality; *as*, liability, *the state or condition of being liable.*

I *unaccented, and* y *final, are pronounced like short* i *in* pin.

Accented on the first syllable.

id′ i o çy	preş′ i den çy	prof′ li ga çy

Accented on the second syllable.

4	4	4
mo ral′ i ty	plu ral′ i ty	bru tal′ i ty
mor tal i ty	in san i ty	ur ban i ty
hu man i ty	bar bar i ty	vul gar i ty
con cav i ty	de prav i ty	hi lar i ty
2	2	2
ex trem′ i ty	in teg′ ri ty	dex ter′ i ty
sin çer i ty	con vex i ty	ad ver si ty
di ver si ty	in ten si ty	com plex i ty
2	2	2
a çid′ i ty	va lid′ i ty	ra pid′ i ty
tim id i ty	a bil i ty	so lid i ty
stu pid i ty	ri gid i ty	sta bil i ty
de bil i ty	no bil i ty	fa çil i ty
do çil i ty	hu mil i ty	fer til i ty
hos til i ty	gen til i ty	çi vil i ty
2	2	2
ser vil′ i ty	in firm′ i ty	sub lim′ i ty
ma lig ni ty	in dig ni ty	vi çin i ty
di vin i ty	na tiv i ty	pro lix i ty
friv ol′ i ty	ma jor′ i ty	pri or′ i ty
mi nor i ty	de form i ty	e nor mi ty
ab surd i ty	ma tu ri ty	ob scu ri ty

The suffixes er *and* or *denote* person *or* agent; *as*, prosecutor, *one who prosecutes.*

Accented on the first syllable.

nav′ i ga tor	reg′ u la tor	spec′ u la tor
in sti ga tor	proc u ra tor	nu mer a tor

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Accented on the third syllable.

com men ta′ tor	me di a′ tor	mod e ra′ tor
mal e fac tor	co ad ju tor	su per vi ṣor
pred e çes sor	in ter çes sor	ben e fac tor

LESSON VII.

The a, *at the end of unaccented syllables, has a sound between that of* ah *in* Messiah *and* a *in* fat.

Accented on the first syllable.

ref′ ra ga ble,	*a.*	capable of being refuted or broken.
ex o ra ble,	*a.*	capable of being moved by entreaty.
vul ner a ble,	*a.*	capable of being wounded.
tab er na cle,	*n.*	a tent; a place of worship.
am i ca ble,	*a.*	friendly, peaceable.
ver i ta ble,	*a.*	true.

NOTE.—The scholar must be continually exercised upon the *derivatives*, until he acquires a ready faculty of defining them; thus—

Teacher.—To the noun *number*, (Latin, *numèrus*,) we add the suffix *ate*; what is the word formed, what part of speech is it, and what is its meaning?

Pupil.—*Numerate*; it is a *verb*, and means *to render into numbers, to count.*

Teacher.—By adding *ion*, what do we get?

Pupil.—*Numeration*, the act of numerating.

Teacher.—What other words can be made from *number*, by adding *prefixes* and *suffixes*?

Pupil.—Numer*ous*, numer*ously*, numerous*ness*, numer*ic*, numer*ical*, numer*ically*, numer*al*, numer*ally*, numer*ary*, numer*able*, *in*numer*able*, numer*ator*; also, number*ing* and number*less*.

Teacher.—How can you tell the meaning of those words derived from *number*, or *numerus*?

Pupil.—By knowing the meanings of the *prefixes* and *suffixes*; as, *or*, which means *person* or *agent*, added to the verb *numerate*, makes *numerator*, *a person or agent that numerates.*

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Accented on the second syllable.

im pla' ca ble, *a.* not to be appeased or satisfied.
im pal pa ble, *a.* not to be felt, insensible to touch.
in fal li ble, *a.* not fallible, or capable of erring; certain.
re fran gi ble, *a.* capable of being turned out of a direct course, as rays of light.
com pat i ble, *a.* consistent; agreeable; that may exist with.
in del i ble, *a.* not to be blotted out; not to be effaced.
con ven ti cle, *n.* an assembly; a cabal.
in vin çi ble,[16] *a.* not to be overcome; unconquerable.
ma lev o lençe, *n.* ill-will, hatred.
om nip o tençe, *n.* almighty power.
çir cum fer ençe, *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a circle.
ma lev o lent, *a.* wishing evil to others.
e quiv a lent, *a.* equal in value or worth; of the same meaning.
e mol u ment, *n.* compensation; profit; advantage.
in teg u ment, *n.* that which naturally covers any thing, as the skin.
om nip o tent, *a.* all-powerful.
mag nif i çençe, *n.* grandeur of appearance.
co in çi dençe, *n.* the falling together of lines or bodies at the same point; events happening at the same time; concurrence.
ex pe di ent, *a.* beneficial, fit, proper, useful.
in gre di ent,[8] *n.* that which enters into a compound.
per çip i ent, *a.* perceiving.
ha bil i ment, *n.* a garment, clothing.

Accented on the third syllable.

de fal ca' tion, *n.* the act of cutting off or deducting a part; deduction.
al ter ca tion, *n.* an angry dispute, contention, wrangle.
ĕm en da tion, *n.* the act of amending or correcting.
trep i da tion, *n.* a trembling; a state of terror.

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ar o ca tion,[21] *n.* the act of being called from one's *vocation*, or regular business. [This word is improperly used for *vocation*.]

in un da tion, *n.* the overflowing of water or fluid; a flood.

ex u da tion, *n.* a discharge of moisture from bodies; a sweating.

el on ga tion, *n.* the act of lengthening; extension.

con ju ga tion, *n.* the act of uniting; a scheme of all the forms of a verb.

in stal la tion, *n.* the act of installing or placing one in any office or dignity.

flag el la tion, *n.* the act of beating or flogging.

ap pel la tion, *n.* a name, the title by which a thing is known.

con stel la tion, *n.* a cluster of fixed stars.

iş o la tion, *n.* the act of separating one's self from [others.

ad u la tion, *n.* servile flattery, excessive praise.

grat u la tion, *n.* the act of expressing joy to one for his good fortune or success.

un du la tion, *n.* moving back and forth, as waves; a waving motion.

ac cla ma tion, *n.* a shout of applause.

in car na tion, *n.* the act of clothing with flesh.

LESSON VIII.

Accented on the third syllable.

or din a' tion, *n.* the state of being ordained; the act of settling a clergyman over a church.

as sig na tion, *n.* an appointment of time and place for meeting; the act of assigning.

reş ig na tion, *n.* the act of giving up, as a possession; submission.

ru min a tion, *n.* the act of ruminating, or chewing the cud; deliberation.

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per son a tion,	*n.*	the act of personating or representing one.
det o na tion,	*n.*	a sudden report made by explosion.
ex tir pa tion,	*n.*	the act of rooting or cutting out; total destruction.
perf or a tion,	*n.*	the act of boring or piercing through; a hole.
mens u ra tion,	*n.*	act or art of measuring measure.
trit u ra tion,	*n.*	reducing to fine powder by grinding.
dis ser ta tion,	*n.*	a discourse; a written essay or treatise.
pet ri fac tion,	*n.*	the act of petrifying or changing into stone.
mal e dic tion,	*n.*	evil-speaking; cursing.
ju ris dic tion,	*n.*	the power of executing laws; power of governing; limit within which power may be exercised.
val e dic tion,	*n.*	a farewell; a bidding farewell.
in tu i tion,	*n.*	the act of seeing; knowledge by perception, not by reasoning.
eb ul li tion,	*n.*	the operation of boiling.
am mu ni tion,	*n.*	military stores; articles necessary for charging a gun.
ap pa ri tion,	*n.*	the thing appearing; a ghost; a spectre.
ac qui ṣi tion,	*n.*	the act of acquiring; thing gained.
dis qui ṣi tion,	*n.*	a discussion concerning any subject.
in qui ṣi tion,	*n.*	inquiry; a search; a judicial examination or inquest.
su per sti tion,	*n.*	excess or extravagance in religious belief; false religion.
lo co mo tion,	*n.*	the act or power of moving from place to place.
ret ri bu tion,	*n.*	repayment; reward; compensation.
el o cu tion,	*n.*	the delivery of words, particularly in public speeches; speech.
ab so lu tion,[28]	*n.*	a remission of sins; an acquittal of an accused person.

Those who act wickedly, will meet with a terrible *retribution*.

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Accented on the second syllable.

cu ta' ne *ous*, *a.* belonging to, or affecting the skin.
ex tra ne *ous*, *a.* foreign; existing without. [vation.
spon ta ne *ous*, *a.* voluntary; produced without culti-
cal ca re *ous*, *a.* of the nature of lime. [earth.
ter ra que *ous*, *a.* consisting of land and water as the
fas tid i *ous*, *a.* disdainful; over nice, difficult to please, squeamish.
in sid i *ous* *a.* deceitful; sly; calculated to entrap.
in vid i *ous*, *a.* envious; malignant; likely to incur ill-will.
op pro bri *ous*, *a.* reproachful and contemptuous; infamous; despised. [drink.
ab ste mi *ous*, *a.* sparing in the use of food and strong
de lir i *ous*, *a.* disordered in intellect.
ob se qui *ous*, *a.* submissive to the will of another; meanly condescending.
ne fa ri *ous*, *a.* wicked in the extreme; detestably vile.
car niv o *rous*, *a.* eating or subsisting on flesh.
im pe ri *ous*, *a.* commanding; haughty; domineering, powerful.
gre ga ri *ous*, *a.* having a disposition to live in a flock or herd.
in dec o *rous*, *a.* unbecoming, contrary to good manners. [rule.
a nom a *lous*, *a.* irregular; deviating from a general
som nif er *ous*, *a.* causing sleep.
u nan i *mous*, *a.* of one mind; agreeing in opinion.
vo cif er *ous*, *a.* making a loud outcry, noisy.
mág nan i *mous* *a.* great of mind; brave; elevated in soul; liberal.
o vip a *rous*, *a.* producing eggs, or young from eggs.
a non y *mous*, *a.* nameless; without a name.
bi tu min *ous*, *a.* of the nature of pitch or bitumen.
sy non y *mous*, *a.* expressing the same thing, meaning the same.
mo not o *nous*, *a.* unvaried in tone.

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gran iv o rous, *a.* eating or subsisting on grain or seed.
de çid u ous, *a.* falling, not permanent.
for tu it ous, *a.* accidental, happening by chance.
im pet u ous, *a.* rushing with great force; fierce, hasty, violent.
con tig u ous, *a.* touching, adjoining.
gra tu it ous, *a.* free, voluntary; granted without claim or merit.
as sid u ous, *a.* constant, diligent, attentive.
in con gru ous, *a.* unsuitable; not fitting, improper.
per spic u ous, *a.* transparent, easy to be seen through or understood.
su per flu ous, *a.* more than is wanted; useless; unnecessary.
con spic u ous, *a.* open to view; manifest, obvious.

LESSON IX.

I, *unaccented, like short* i *in* pin. O, *before* ry *or* ny, *has its third sound as in* dove.

Accented on the first syllable.

mat' ri mon y, *n.* the nuptial state, marriage.
par si mon y, *n.* closeness in the use of money.
an ti mon y, *n.* metallic ore.
al i mon y, *n.* allowance of money to a woman that is legally separated from her husband.
pat ri mon y, *n.* an inheritance or estate derived from one's ancestors.
tes ti mon y, *n.* a declaration under oath; witness; proof.
in ven tory,[4] *n.* a catalogue of all the goods of a deceased person; a list of goods.
dor mi tor y, *n.* a room or place to sleep in; a burial place.
am a tor y, *a.* relating to, or causing love.
mon i tor y, *a.* giving admonition; warning.
pred a tor y, *a.* plundering, pillaging.
pref a tor y, *a.* pertaining to a preface.
drom e dar y, *n.* the Arabian camel, a species that has but one bunch on the back.

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Accented on the second syllable.

de lu' sor y, *a.* deceptive.
di rec tor y *s.* a guide, a book containing a list of the inhabitants of a city; a board of directors.
com pul sor y, *a.* with power of compelling; applying force.
ef front er y, *n.* impudence, shameless boldness.
re frac tor y, *a.* sullen in disobedience; unmanageable.

I *unaccented like* i *in* pin. *The first syllable accented.*

ac' ri mo ny, *n.* a sharpness; a quality which corrodes; ill nature.
sanc ti mo ny, *n.* holiness; devoutness.
ep i lep sy, *n.* the falling sickness.
ad mi ral ty, *n.* a court for trying causes that arise on the high seas.

Accented on the second syllable.

ca lam' i ty, *n.* a great misfortune.
in an i ty, *n.* emptiness; void space.
a lac ri ty, *n.* cheerfulness; gayety.
dis par i ty, *n.* irregularity; difference in any quality, as age, rank, &c. [man.
a çer bi ty, *n.* a sourness; a severity of temper in
fi del i ty, *n.* faithfulness; honesty.
in dem ni ty, *n.* a security against loss.
fra ter ni ty, *n.* a brotherhood, a society. [eye.
a men i ty, *n.* pleasantness, that which delights the
çe leb ri ty, *n.* fame, renown.
te mer i ty, *n.* rashness; extreme boldness.
dex ter i ty, *n.* activity, experience; skill.
lon gev i ty, *n.* length or duration of life; great length of life.
cu pid i ty, *n.* an inordinate desire for wealth or power.

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pos ter i ty,	*n.*	descendants; succeeding generations.
a vid i ty,	*n.*	greatness, eagerness.
mo bil i ty,	*n.*	a capability of being moved; readiness to move.
duc til i ty,[25]	*n.*	the property of metals which renders them capable of being drawn out, as into wire, &c.
prox im i ty,	*n.*	the condition of being next; immediate nearness.
pro pin qui ty,	*n.*	nearness in place; neighborhood; nearness of blood.
com mod i ty,	*n.*	any thing which yields convenience or profit; goods, wares.
va cu i ty,	*n.*	emptiness.
te nu i ty,	*n.*	thinness; slenderness; smallness in diameter.

Accented on the second syllable.

an tag′ o nist,	*n.*	an adversary, an opponent in debate.
e van gel ist,	*n.*	a writer of the history of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ; a preacher of the gospel at large.
clim ac ter ic,	*n.*	a critical period in human life.
di am e ter,	*n.*	a line passing through the centre of a circle, terminated by the circumference.
an em′ o ne,	*v.*	wind-flower; a genus of plants.
ex tem po re,	*adv.*	without previous study, without preparation.
an tith′ e sis,	*n.*	an opposition of words or sentiments; a contrast.
an tip o des,	*n.*	those who live on the opposite side of the globe.
e pit o me,	*n.*	an abridgment.
as trol o gy,	*n.*	an old science teaching the effects and influences of the stars. It is now exploded.

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ba rom e ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere.
ther mom e ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring heat.
im pov e rish, *v.* to make poor, to reduce to want.
me trop o lis, *n.* the chief city of a state, country, or kingdom.

LESSON X.

Accented on the third syllable.

mem o ran' dum, *n.* a note to help the memory.
dip lo mat ic, *a.* pertaining to diplomas, or to ministers at foreign courts.
ar o mat ic, *a.* fragrant, spicy, strong-scented.

Accented on the second syllable.

sa gaç i ty, *n.* quickness of discernment.
ca paç i ty, *n.* passive power, power of containing or holding; ability.
ra paç i ty, *n.* disposition to plunder or rob; ravenousness.
o pa çi ty, *n.* opposed to transparency; obscurity or darkness.
te naç i ty, *n.* the property of bodies which causes them to stick to others
ve raç ity, *n.* truth, truthfulness.
vi vaç i ty, *n.* life, liveliness, animation.

an tiç' i pate, *v.* to take or act before another; to take before proper time.
fe liç i tate, *v.* to make happy, to express joy to
par tiç i pate, *v.* to partake, to have a share with others.
du pliç i ty, *n.* doubleness, double-dealing, deceit.
mu niç i pal, *a.* pertaining to a corporation or city.
fe liç i ty, *n.* happiness, blessedness, prosperity.
fe liç it ous, *a.* very happy, prosperous.
sim pliç i ty, *n.* singleness, opposed to duplicity, plainness.

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rus tiç i ty, *n* rudeness, coarseness of manners.
me diç in al, *a* pertaining to medicine.
a troç' i ty, *n.* enormous wickedness, extreme cruelty.
ve loç i ty, *n.* swiftness, rapidity.
pre coç i ty, *n.* early growth and ripeness.

Accented on the first syllable.

mag' is tra çy, *n.* the office of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
veg et a ble, *n.* a plant.
veg e ta tive, *a.* growing, as plants.
leg is la ture, *n.* the body of people in a country who have power to make laws.
leg is la tive, *a.* enacting laws; capable of making laws.
leg en da ry, *a.* not historical; fabulous.

Accented on the second syllable.

in dig' e nous, *a.* native; produced naturally in a country.
o rig in al, *a.* first in order; primitive.
o rig in ate, *v.* to cause to be, to bring into existence, to be begun.
re frig er ate, *v.* to cool, to allay the heat of.
bel lig e rent, *a.* waging war, carrying on war.

Accented on the first syllable. Ch *sounded hard, like* k.

chal' çe do ny, *n.* a mineral, a species of quartz.
ar chi tec ture, *n.* the art of building, as houses, &c.; frame or structure.
chi ro man çy, telling fortune by the hand.
mel an chol y, *n.* a gloomy state of mind.
hi e rarch y, *n.* an order of angels; a government of the christian church.
ol i garch y, *n.* a government in which the power is in a few hands.

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Accented on the second syllable.

cha lyb′ e ate, *n.* any water containing particles of iron.
cha me le on, *n.* an animal of the lizard genus.
chi mer ic al, *a.* imaginary, existing only in fancy.
chi rog ra phy, *n.* the art of writing.
chi rur gery, *n.* surgery.
chro nol′ o gy, *n.* the science of time.
chro nom e ter, *n.* an instrument to measure time, as a clock.
an ach ro nism, *n.* an error in chronology or date.
pa ro chi al, *a.* belonging to a parish.
syn ec do che, *n.* a figure in rhetoric.

I *long before* ze. *Accented on the second syllable.*

i tal′ i çize, *v.* to write or print in italic letters.
im mor tal ize, *v.* to render immortal.
a nat o mize, *v.* to dissect an animal body.
e pit o mize, *v.* to shorten or abridge, as a writing.
a pol o gize, *v.* to make an apology or excuse.
mo nop o lize, *v.* to purchase the whole with the view of raising the price; to obtain the sole right of trading in a place.

A *short before* e *final.* *Accented on the second syllable.*

dis con′ so late, *a.* without consolation; sorrowful.
con sid er ate, *a.* thoughtful, careful, prudent.
ef fem′ in ate, *a.* weak, womanish, delicate.
in ad e-quate, *a.* not equal to the purpose; insufficient; unequal.
in an i mate, *a.* destitute of animal life.
in e bri ate, *v.* to make drunk, to intoxicate.
in del i cate, *a.* indecent, gross in manners.
in or din ate, *a.* irregular, disorderly, immoderate.
in vet er ate, *a.* long established; deep-rooted, violent.
im por tu nate, *a.* urging in request, urgent, pressing.
sub or di nate, *a.* inferior in order, office or power.

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The a *that precedes the* y, *in the following words, is sounded like* a *short, as in* fàt. *Accented on the first syllable.*

a' vi a ry,	*n.*	a place where birds are kept.
a pi a ry,	*n.*	a place where bees are kept.
an ti qua ry,	*n.*	one who studies the history of ancient things.
ar bi tra ry,	*a.*	depending on will, not governed by fixed rules; despotic.
ad ver sa ry,[5]	*n.*	an enemy or foe; an opponent.
cu li na ry,	*a.*	relating to the kitchen or art of cookery.
com mis sa ry,	*n.*	a commissioner; a furnishing officer in the army.
em is sa ry,[17]	*n.*	a person sent on a mission; a secret agent.
est u a ry,	*n.*	an arm of the sea, a frith; the mouth of a river or lake.
feb ru a ry,	*n.*	the second month in the year.
lap i da ry,	*n.*	one who deals in precious stones; a worker of precious stones.
lit e ra ry,	*a.*	pertaining to letters, or learning; learned.
mer çe na ry,	*a.*	moved by the hope of pay; sold for money; that may be hired.
or din a ry,	*a.*	according to order, regular; common.
plan e ta ry,	*a.*	pertaining to the planets.
preb en da ry,	*n.*	one who enjoys a prebend, or a maintenance granted out of the estate of a cathedral church.
pul mo na ry,	*a.*	pertaining to, or affecting the lungs.
sal u ta ry,	*a.*	wholesome, healthful.
sanc tu a ry,	*n.*	a sacred place.
san guin a ry,	*a.*	bloody.
sec on da ry,	*a.*	succeeding or following the first; not primary.
sec re ta ry,	*n.*	an officer of government.
sed en ta ry,	*a.*	accustomed to sitting much; inactive.
sem i na ry,	*n.*	a place of education; a nursery.
sol i ta ry,	*a.*	lonely.

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tem po ra ry, *a.* lasting for a time only.
tit u la ry, *n.* one who holds an office by virtue of [a title.
trib u ta ry,[32] *a.* paying tribute to another; supplying.
vol un ta ry, *a.* acting by choice; free; willing without constraint.
con tu ma çy, *n.* stubbornness; unyielding obstinacy.
ef fi ca çy, *n.* power to produce effect; success.

Accented on the second syllable.

an tip′ a thy, *n.* natural aversion; the opposite of sympathy.
a nom a ly, *n.* irregularity; deviation from the com- [mon rule.
çe lib a çy, *n.* an unmarried state.
dis pen sa ry, *n.* a house or place where medicines are dispensed to the poor.
di plo ma çy, *n.* the customs and management of ministers of state at a foreign court; the acts of negotiation.
in fir ma ry, *n.* a hospital, or place for the sick.

Ti *and* ci *have the sound of* she, *before* ate. *Accented on the second syllable.*

ex pa′ ti ate, *v.* to move at large; to enlarge in discourse.
in gra ti ate, *v.* to address one's self to another's good will or confidence.
in i ti ate, *v.* to instruct in first principles; to in- [troduce.
ne go ti ate, *v.* to transact business; to treat with respecting any interest or business.
pro pi ti ate, *v.* to conciliate; to make favorable.
sub stan ti ate, *v.* to establish by proof; to verify.
ap pre ci ate, *v.* to value; to know the worth of.
as so ci ate, *v.* to keep company; to join with.
an nun ci ate, *v.* to bring news; to relate.
de pre ci ate, *v.* to lessen the price of any thing; to un- [dervalue.
e ma ci ate, *v.* to lose flesh, to grow thin.
e nun ci ate, *v.* to utter; to declare.
of fi ci ate, *v.* to perform the duties of an office.

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LESSON XI.

Accented on the second syllable.

ab bre' vi ate, *v.* to shorten. [or accents.
ac çen tu ate, *v.* to mark or pronounce with an accent
ac cu mu late, *v.* to increase greatly; to collect into a mass.
ar tic u late, *v.* to utter distinct syllables; to joint.
a mal ga mate, *v.* to mix different things; to unite.
an ni hi late, *v.* to destroy, to put out of existence.
ap prox i mate, *v.* to carry or come near; to approach.
ca lum ni ate, *v.* to charge falsely, to slander.
ca pit u late, *v.* to surrender, as an army to an enemy, by treaty.
co ag u late, *v.* to curdle or congeal; to thicken.
com mis er ate, *v.* to pity.
con grat u late, *v.* to express joy to another for his good fortune or success in any event.
cor rob o rate, *v.* to strengthen; to confirm.
de cap i tate, *v.* to behead. [ities.
de gen er ate, *v.* to grow worse, to decay in good qual-
dis sem i nate, *v.* to sow; to spread.
di lap i date, *v.* to go to ruin; to fall to decay.
e rad i cate, *v.* to pull up the roots; to destroy thoroughly.
e jac u late, *v.* to throw out; to cast; to dart.
e man çi pate, *v.* to set free from slavery.
e vac u ate, *v.* to make empty; to quit.
ex hil ar ate, *v.* to make cheerful, to enliven.
ex as per ate, *v.* to enrage, to make angry.
ex pos tu late, *v.* to reason earnestly with one upon the propriety of his conduct.
ex on er ate, *v.* to unload; to discharge, to clear.
il lu min ate, *v.* to enlighten; to illustrate.
in car çer ate, *v.* to imprison; to shut up.
in vig or ate, *v.* to give vigor, to strengthen.
in ves ti gate, *v.* to search into.
in ter ro gate, *v.* to question.

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in tim i date, *v.* to inspire with fear, to abash.
in tox i cate, *v* to make drunk; to excite the spirits.
ob lit er ate, *v.* to erase or blot out any writing; to efface.
per pet u ate, *v.* to make perpetual.
per am bu late, *v.* to walk through and over.
pre des tin ate, *v.* to foreordain.
pre var i cate, *v.* to shuffle, to quibble.
pro cras tin ate, *v.* to put off from day to day, to delay.
re pu di ate, *v.* to cast away, to reject.
re gen er ate, *v.* to generate or produce anew.
re crim in ate, *v.* to charge an accuser with a like crime.
re ver ber ate, *v.* to return, as a sound, to echo.
re it er ate, *v.* to repeat again and again.
re tal i ate, *v.* to return like for like.
re mu ner ate, *v.* to reward, to recompense.

LESSON XII.

Derivatives of five syllables. Suffix, ion. *Accented on the fourth syllable.*

ab bre vi a' tion	com mis er a' tion
ac cu mu la tion	com mem o ra tion
al le vi a tion	cor rob o ra tion
ar tic u la tion	dis ap pro ba tion
ad min is tra tion	ed i fi ca tion
a mal ga ma tion	e man çi pa tion
an ni hi la tion	e jac u la tion
in au gu ra tion	ex pos tu la tion
in oc u la tion	e lu çi da tion
in ter ró ga tion	mor ti fi ca tion
il lu min a tion	mul ti pli ca tion
in ter pre ta tion	nul li fi ca tion
in car çer a tion	pre çip i ta tion
re it er a tion	re gen er a tion
ap pro pri a tion	dis crim in a tion

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Prefixes, un *and* in. *Suffixes*, able *and* ible. *Accented on the second syllable.*

un char′ i ta ble
in hos pi ta ble
in e vi ta ble
in ter′ min a ble
in im it a ble
in es ti ma ble

Accented on the third syllable.

un ad vi̧′ a ble
in ex cu̧ a ble
in dis pen sa ble
in con test′ a ble
in con sol a ble
in de scri ba ble

The last i *short as in* pĭn.

in ac çess′ i ble
in di vi̧ i ble
im per çep ti ble
ir re vers i ble
in di gest′ i ble
in de struct i ble
in ex press i ble
ir re ȧist i ble

Suffix, ity. *Last* i *as in* pĭn.

prin çi pal′ i ty
punc tu al i ty
sim i lar i ty
in fi del i ty
im be çil i ty
in sip id i ty
in va lid i ty
mu ta bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
prob a bil i ty
sol u bil i ty
vol a til i ty
scru pu los i ty
u ni form i ty
con ti gu i ty
in ge nu i ty
prod i gal′ i ty
lib er al i ty
sen su al i ty
fu ȧi bil i ty
in do çil i ty
in tre pid i ty
mag na nim i ty
u na nim i ty
li a bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
ver sa til i ty
gen er os i ty
se ni or i ty
am bi gu i ty
con tin u i ty
per pet u i ty

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Suffix, ous.

in stan ta' ne *ous*	mis çel ia' ne *ous*
con tu me li *ous*	çer e mo ni *ous*
ac ri mo ni *ous*	sanc ti mo ni *ous*
mer i to ri *ous*	o dor if er *ous*

Suffix, al

math e mat' ic al	un gram mat' ic al
em blem at ic al	en ig mat ic al
ge o met ric al	the o ret ic al
a pos tol ic al	pe ri od ic al
e co nom ic al	an a tom ic al
mat ri mo ni al	tes ti mo ni al
long i tu di nal	par ti çip i al
sen a to ri al	pre ter nat u ral
in di vid u al	dic ta to ri al
at mos pher ic al	phil o soph ic al
met a phys ic al	met a phor ic al

LESSON XIII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

de clam' a to ry,	*a.*	pertaining to declamation; appealing to the passions.
de clar a to ry,	*a.*	affirmative, proclaiming.
de fam a to ry,	*a.*	slanderous.
im ag in a ry,	*a.*	fancied, ideal.
in ac cu ra cy,	*n.*	want of accuracy
pre par a tor y,	*a.*	introductory, serving to prepare.
vo cab u la ry,	*n.*	a small dictionary.

Accented on the second syllable.

co tem' po ra ry,	*a.*	living at the same time.
ef fem i na cy,	*n.*	unmanliness; delicacy.
ex cep tion a ble,	*a.*	liable to objection.
he red i ta ry,	*a.*	descending by inheritance.
im meas ur a ble,	*a.*	not to be measured.

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im pen e tra ble, *a.* not to be penetrated.
in es ti ma ble, *a.* above all price, invaluable.
in ev i ta ble, *a.* unavoidable.
in ex o ra ble, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty
aux il i a ry, *a.* a helper, an assistant.
e pis to la ry, *a.* pertaining to epistles or letters.
pre lim i na ry, *a.* introductory, previous.
de poş i to ry, *n.* a place where a thing is put for safe keeping.
de rog a to ry, *a.* that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting.
in tol er a ble, *a.* insufferable, not to be borne.
in vol un ta ry, *a.* not having will or choice, independent of will.

Accented on the third syllable.

ar is toc′ ra çy, *n.* a few men distinguished by their rank and wealth.
in ter rog a tive, *a.* denoting a question.

in ar tic′ u late, *a.* not articulate, not distinct.
il le git i mate, *a.* unlawful; spurious; born out of wedlock.
in sig nif i cant, *a.* void of meaning; unimportant; worthless.
val e dic to ry, *a.* bidding farewell.

in de ter′ min ate, *a.* not settled or fixed; uncertain.
dis in gen u ous, *a.* unfair, not open and frank.
an ni vers a ry, *n.* the annual return of some noted day; celebration.
par li*a* ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to parliament.
tes ta ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to a will; done by will.
al i ment a ry, *a.* pertaining to aliment or food.
sup ple ment a ry, *a.* additional; added to supply what is wanting.

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LESSON XIV.

Words of three syllables, ending in a. *Accented on the first.*

A at the end of a word is sounded like ah *in* Messiah.

la' va	dra' ma	man' na	stan' za
sen na	ze bra	stig ma	vil la
vis ta	so da	so fa	dog ma
bo a	hy dra	mi ca	pi ca

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

al' ge bra	op' e ra	a' re a	taf' fe ta
ma ni a	scrof u la	ret i na	dah li a

Accented on the second syllable.

er ra' ta	e nig' ma	au ro' ra	a re' na
ar ma da	ba ta ta	di lem ma	di plo ma
du en na	hy e na	i de a	i o ta
o me ga	ho çan na	pi az za	sa li va
um bel la	sul ta na	ti a ra	co pay va

Words of six syllables, accented on the fourth.

ac count a bil' ity	di vi i bil' i ty
im plac a bil i ty	pe: fec ti bil i ty
el i gi bil i ty	in cred i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty	sus cep ti bil i ty
spir it u al' i ty	in stru men tal' i ty
pe cu li ar i ty	dis sim i lar i ty
in fe ri or i ty	su pe ri or i ty
im pet u os i ty	me te or ol o gy

Accented on the fifth syllable.

in ter lin e a' tion	su per er o ga' tion
rec on çil i a tion	per son i fi ca tion

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çir cum nav i ga tion
in dem ni fi ca tion
mis in ter pre ta tion
mis rep re sen ta tion
re ca pit u la tion
dis con tin u a tion

Words of seven syllables, accented on the fifth.

in di viş i bil′ i ty
in sep ar a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty
in cor rupt i bil i ty
im ma te ri âl i ty
per pen dic u lar i ty
im prac ti ca bil′ i ty
in im i ta bil i ty
in com press i bil i ty
in di vid u âl i ty
an ti trin i tà ri an

in com pre hen si bil′ i ty
un in tel li gi bil i ty

PROPER NAMES.

A *as in* fate.

Cam′ bridge
Ca′ to

A *as in* fat.

Ath′ eng
Kamts chat′ k a
Ni ag′ a ra

A *as in* fall.

Al′ ba ny
Bal′ tic
Gib ral′ tar
Nic ar a′ gua
Ra′ leigh
Sa co
Sen e gal
Wa′ bash
War′ saw

A *as in* far.

Ał a ba′ ma
Dem e ra′ ra
Gren a′ da
Ila′ vre
Ma dras′
Taun′ ton

E *as in* met.

Beth′ el
Beth′ le hem
Ed′ ward
Del′ a ware
Del′ hi
Hel′ en
Leg′ horn
Mer ri mack
Que bec′
Sev ille′

I *as* e *long*.

Berk′ shire
Bra zil′
Chi′ li
Lisle
Lou i′ sa
Mo bile′
Qui′ to
Ten e riffe′
Tri este′

Ai *as* a *long*.

Bai′ kal
Cham plain′
Beth sai′ da
Cai′ ro
I sai′ ah
Ja mai′ ca
Si′ nai

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Ou *as* oo.

Mis sou′ ri
Rou′ en
Tou lon′
Tou louşe′

Ch *as* k.

Chlo′ e
E′ noch
Ich′ a bod
Jer′ i cho
Mi′ chael
Mu′ nich
Nich′ o las
U trecht′

Italic letters silent.

Elb*e*
G*h*ent
Hag*ue*
Jo*h*n
Prag*ue*
R*h*ine
R*h*odeş
R*h*one
T*h*ameş

Accented on the first syllable.

A*a*′ ron
Ab i g*a*il
Al le g*h*a ny
Am a zon
An t*h*o ny
Ba la*a*m
Ben ja min
Bos ton
Brig*h* ton
Brad ford
Brit ain
Cai *ais*
Ca na*a*n
Car lisle
Dan ube
Dig*h* ton
E rie
Est*h* er
Eu niçe
Farn ham
Fran çis
Haer lem
Her schel
*K*nox ville
Leo*n* ard
Mat thew
Mex i co
Mo hawk
Mon mouth
Natch eş
Nie men
N*i*es ter
Nor fo*l*k
Nor way
On ta ri o
Or le*a*ns
Pitts burg
Plain field
Plym *o*uth
Prov inçe
Rich land
Rich mond
Sa rah
Scit u ate
Scyth i a
Sev ern
Stou*gh* ton
Suf fo*l*k
Sus sex
Trux ton
T*h*ib et
T*h*om as
Ven içe
Ver non
Wey m*o*uth
White field
Wind ŞOR
*W*ren tham
Yar mouth
York town

Accented on the second syllable.

Ca*y* enne′
De troit
O hi o
O nei da
Ot se go
Pa*u* tuck et
Pa*u* tux et
Pe nel o pe
Po to mac
Pou*gh* keep sie
San tee
Te cum se*h*
U lys seş
Ur ban na
Ver genn*e*ş
Ver mont
Wis cas set
Wy o ming

Accented on the third syllable.

An toin ette′
Il li nois
Mem fre ma gog
Ten nes see

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WORDS ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION,

BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

[The first word shows, in most cases, how the next is pronounced.]

Ale, *a sort of drink.*
Ail, *to be unwell.*
Adds, *reckons.*
Adze, *sort of axe.*
Air, *wind.*
Heir, *inheritor.*
All, *every one.*
Awl, *a sharp tool.*
Isle, *an island.*
Aisle, *alley in a church.*
Al' ter, *to change.*
Al tar, *place of sacrifice.*
Ark, *vessel of Noah.*
Arc, *part of a circle.*
As' sent, *agreement.*
As cent, *steep place.*
Au' gur, *sort of priest.*
Au ger, *tool to bore with.*
Aught, *any thing.*
Ought, *he ought.*
Bad, *not good.*
Bade, *did bid.*
Bale, *a package.*
Bail, *a surety.*
Bays, *garlands.*
Baize, *woo'en c'oth.*
Ball, *a round thing.*
Bawl, *to cry aloud.*
Bear, *a beast, or to endure.*
Bare, *naked.*
Base, *mean or vile*
Bass, *in music.*
Bay, *a reddish brown.*
Bey, *a Turkish officer.*
Beech, *a sort of tree.*
Beach, *a shore.*
Bow, *to shoot arrows with.*
Beau, *a fop.*
Bin, *where grain is stored.*
Been, *I have been.*
Beer, *sort of drink.*
Bier, *a hearse.*
Bell, *that rings.*
Belle, *a fine lady.*
Ber' ry, *sort of fruit.*
Bu ry, *to inter the dead.*
Birth, *nativity.*
Berth, *place to sleep in.*
Blew, *the wind blew.*
Blue, *a co'or.*
Bore, *to make a hole.*
Boar, *a ma'e pig.*
Born, *come into life.*
Borne, *endured.*
Bow, [bou,] *to bend.*
Bough, *branch of a tree.*
Bur' row, *a ho'e in the ground.*
Bor ough, *a corporate town.*
Brake, *of a thicket.*
Break, *to separate.*
Breech, *bottom of a gun.*
Breach, *the place broken.*
Bred, *educated.*
Bread, *food.*
By, *near to.*
Buy, *to purchase.*
Call, *to cry after.*
Caul, *a thin skin.*
Cork, *a light wood.*
Calk, *to stop cracks.*
Cask, *a barrel.*
Casque, *a helmet.*
Sell, *to dispose of.*
Cell, *a narrow room.*
Sell' er, *one who sells.*
Cel lar, *under a house.*
Sent, *ordered away.*
Cent, *a copper coin.*
Scent, *a perfume.*
Seer, *a prophet.*
Sere, *to wither.*
Sear, *to burn*

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Ses' sion, *a sitting.*
Ces sion, *a giving up.*
Cord, *a small rope.*
Chord, *harmonious sound.*
Site, *situation.*
Cite, *to order to appear.*
Sight, *view or look.*
Claws, *feet of a bird.*
Clause, *part of a sentence.*
Clime, *climate.*
Climb, *to ascend.*
Close, *to shut.*
Clothes, *dress.*
Corse, *a dead body.*
Course, *direction.*
Coarse, *not fine.*
Core, *of an apple.*
Corps, *body of soldiers.*
Creek, *a small bay.*
Creak, *to make a noise.*
Cru' el, *unfeeling.*
Crew el, *worsted.*
Dam, *female of some animals, or a bank to stop water.*
Damn, *to condemn.*
Deer, *an animal.*
Dear, *at a high price.*
Dew, *moisture on plants.*
Due, *owed.*
Die, *to cease to live.*
Dye, *to color.*
Dire, *dreadful.*
Dyer, *one who colors.*
Doe, *a female deer.*
Dough, *bread unbaked.*
Dram, *a glass of spirit.*
Drachm, *eighth of an ounce.*
Dun, *sort of color.*
Done, *performed.*
Dust, *powder.*
Dost, *doest.*
Fain, *gladly.*
Feign, *to pretend.*
Faint, *weak.*
Feint, *a pretence.*
Fare, *provisions.*
Fair, *clear.*
Fawn, *a young deer.*
Faun, *a rural deity.*
Far' ther, *more remote.*
Fa ther, *the male parent.*
Fel' low, *a companion.*
Fel loe, *part of a wheel.*
Flee, *to run away*
Flea, *an insect.*
Flew, *the bird flew.*
Flue, *passage of a chimney.*
Fowl, *a bird.*
Foul, *unfair.*
Frank, *candid.*
Franc, *a French coin.*
Frays, *quarrels.*
Phrase, *an expression.*
Freeze, *to congeal.*
Frieze, *a term of architecture.*
Fate, *destiny.*
Fete. *a festival.*
Gate, *a door.*
Gait, *manner of walking.*
Gilt, *gilded.*
Guilt, *criminality.*
Grate, *iron bars.*
Great, *large.*
Hale, *sound or healthy.*
Hail, *frozen rain.*
Hare, *a sort of animal.*
Hair, *of the head.*
Hall, *a large room.*
Haul, *to pull.*
Hart, *a male deer.*
Heart, *one of the vitals.*
Heel, *part of the foot.*
Heal, *to cure.*
Here, *in this place.*
Hear, *to hearken.*
Herd, *a drove of cattle.*
Heard, *I heard a noise.*
Hew, *to cut timber.*
Hue, *color.*
High, *not low.*
Hie, *to hasten away.*
Horde, *a tribe.*
Hoard. *a heap.*
Our, *belonging to us.*

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Hour, *sixty minutes.*
In, *with n.*
Inn, *a tavern.*
Key, *of a lock.*
Quay, *a wharf.*
Kill, *to take life.*
Kiln, *a place to burn brick.*
Nave, *part of a wheel.*
Knave, *a rogue.*
Need, *want.*
Knead, *to work dough.*
New, *fresh.*
Knew, *did know.*
Night, *absence of light.*
Knight, *a title.*
Not, *a negative.*
Knot, *place tied.*
Lax, *loose.*
Lacks, *needs or wants.*
Lade, *to load.*
Laid, *placed.*
Led, *conducted.*
Lead, *a metal.*
Leek, *a sort of onion.*
Leak, *not to be water tight.*
Li' ar, *one who tells lies.*
Lyre, *a musical instrument.*
Limb, *part of the body.*
Limn, *to paint.*
Lone, *single.*
Loan, *a thing lent.*
Made, *finished.*
Maid, *a woman.*
Male, *masculine.*
Mail, *armor.*
Man' tel, *the mantelpiece.*
Man tle, *sort of cloak.*
Mane, *hair on a horse's neck.*
Main, *chief.*
Maze, *a winding path.*
Maize, *Indian corn.*
Mean, *dishonorable.*
Mien, *appearance.*
Meet, *proper or fit.*
Mete, *to measure.*
Meat, *flesh.*
Mite, *a small thing.*
Might, *power.*
Mourn, *to lament.*
Mown, *cut down.*
Mote, *a grain of dust.*
Moat, *a ditch.*
Naught, *bad.*
Nought, *nothing.*
Nay, *no.*
Neigh, *noise of a horse.*
Nun, *a religious woman.*
None, *no one.*
Ore, *metal before smelting.*
Oar, *a paddle.*
Pail, *a wooden vessel.*
Pale, *white.*
Pane, *a square of glass.*
Pain, *uneasiness.*
Pair, *a couple.*
Pear, *sort of fruit.*
Pare, *to cut off.*
Paws, *of a beast.*
Pause, *a stop.*
Peace, *quiet.*
Piece, *part of a thing*
Peel, *of an orange.*
Peal, *sound of bells.*
Peer, *an equal.*
Pier, *post of a bridge.*
Plane, *a tool.*
Plain, *even or level.*
Plate, *a dish or silver.*
Plait, *a fold in cloth.*
Pray, *to ask.*
Prey, *to plunder.*
Proph' et, *a foreteller.*
Prof it, *advantage.*
Rain, *falling water.*
Rein, *of a bridle.*
Reign, *to rule.*
Reed, *a shrub.*
Read, *to peruse.*
Rest, *ease.*
Wrest, *to force.*
Rye, *a sort of grain.*
Wry, *crooked.*

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. A. S. *Fellow of the American Academy.*
A. B. *Bachelor of Arts.*
A. D. *Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.*
A. M. *Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.*
Bart. *Baronet.*
B. D. *Bachelor of Divinity.*
Bbl. *Barrel.*
C. *Centum, a hundred.*
Capt. *Captain.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Co. *Company.*
Com. *Commissioner, Commodore.*
Cr. *Credit.*
Cwt. *Hundred weight.*
Cons. *Constable.*
Cts. *Cents.*
D. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
Dea. *Deacon.*
Dept. *Deputy.*
Do. *or* Ditto, *the same.*
Dr. *Doctor* or *Debtor.*
Ed. *Edition, Editor.*
E. g. *for example.*
Eng. *England, English.*
Ep. *Epistle.*
Esq. *Esquire.*
Etc. *et cætera, and so forth.*
Exr. *Executor.*
Fr. *France, French, Francis.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of the Royal Society,* [Eng.]
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gentleman.*
Gov. *Governor.*
G. R. *George the King,* [of England.]
Hon. *Honorable.*
H. B. M. *Her Britannic Majesty,* [Eng.]
Hund. *Hundred.*
Hhd. *Hogshead.*
Ibid. *the same place.*
i. e. *that is,* (*id est.*)
id *the same place.*
Inst. *Instant.*
Ja. *James.*
Jac. *Jacob.*
Josh. *Joshua.*
Jun. *Junior.*
K. *King.*
Kt. *Knight.*
K. G. C. *Knight of the Grand Cross.*
K. G. *Knight of the Garter.*
L. or Ld. *Lord or Lady.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
Lond. *London.*
Lon. *Longitude.*
Ldp. *Lordship.*
Lat. *Latitude.*
LL. D. *Doctor of Laws.*
lbs. *Pounds.*
L. S. *Place of the Seal.*
M. *Marquis or Monsieur.*
Maj. *Major.*
Math. *Mathematics.*
M. B. *Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.*
M. D. *Doctor of Physic.*
Mr. *Master, Sir.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen, Sirs.*
MS. *Manuscript.*
MSS. *Manuscripts.*
Mrs. *Mistress.*
N. B. *Take notice.*
No. *Number.*
Obj. *Objection.*
Obt. *Obedient.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
Per, *by;* as, per yard, *by the yard.*
Per Cent. *by the hundred.*
Pet. *Peter.*
Phil. *Philip.*

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Philom. *a lover of learning.*
P. M. *Post Master, Afternoon.*
P. O. *Post Office.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Ps. *Psalms.*
Pres. *President.*
Q. *Question, Queen.*
Regr. *Register.*
~~Rep.~~ *Representative.*
Rev. *Reverend, Revelation.*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honorable.*
S. *South.*
St. *Saint.*
Sect. *Section.*
Sen. *Senator, Senior.*
Servt. *Servant.*
Serj. *Serjeant.*
S. T. P. *Professor of Theology.*
S. T. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
ss. *to wit, namely.*
Tho. *Thomas.*
Ult. *The last, or the last month.*
U. S. A. *United States of America.*
V. or Vide, *See.*
Viz. *to wit, namely.*
Wt. *Weight.*
Wm. *William.*
Wp. *Worship.*
Yd. *Yard.*
&c. *And so forth.*

Names of Books in the Bible.

Gen. *Genesis.*
Ex. *Exodus.*
Lev. *Leviticus.*
Num. *Numbers.*
Deut. *Deuteronomy.*
Chron. *Chronicles.*
Eccles. *Ecclesiastes.*
Prov. *Proverbs.*
Isa. *Isaiah.*
Mat. *Matthew.*
Rom. *Romans.*
Cor. *Corinthians.*
Gal. *Galatians.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Thes. *Thessalonians.*
Tim. *Timothy.*
Heb. *Hebrews*
Rev. *Revelation.*

Names of States and Cities.

Ala. *Alabama.*
Ark. *Arkansas.*
Con. *Connecticut.*
D. C. *District of Columbia.*
Del. *Delaware.*
Ga. *Georgia.*
Il. *Illinois.*
Ind. *Indiana.*
Ken. *Kentucky.*
La. *Louisiana.*
Mass. *Massachusetts.*
Md. *Maryland.*
Me. *Maine.*
Mich. *Michigan.*
Miss. *Mississippi.*
Mo *Missouri.*
N. B. *New Brunswick.*
N. C. *North Carolina.*
N. E. *New England.*
N. H. *New Hampshire.*
N. J. *New Jersey.*
N. O. *New Orleans.*
N. S. *Nova Scotia.*
N. Y. *New York.*
Pa. *Pennsylvania.*
Phila. *Philadelphia.*
R. I. *Rhode Island.*
S. C. *South Carolina.*
Ten. *Tennessee.*
Va. *Virginia.*
Vt. *Vermont.*
W. I. *West Indies.*

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Names of Months.

Jan. *January.*	Apr. *April.*	Oct. *October.*
Feb. *February.*	Aug. *August.*	Nov. *November.*
Mar. *March.*	Sept. *September.*	Dec. *December.*

Words and Phrases from foreign Languages, explained in English.

L. stands for Latin. F. for French.

Ab initio, L.	From the beginning.
Ad infinitum, L.	Without limit.
Ad libitum, L.	At will.
Ad valorem, L.	According to value.
Anno Domini, L.	In the year of our Lord.
Bona fide, L.	In good faith.
Bon mot, F.	A witty speech or word.
Bon ton, F.	Fashion.
Carte blanche, F.	Unconditional terms.
Coup d' œil, F.	A glance.
Compos mentis, L.	Of sound mind.
Charge d' affaires, F.	A public messenger or minister.
E pluribus unum, L.	One out of many.
Ex officio, L.	By virtue of office
Ex parte, L.	On one side.
Et cætera, L.	And so forth; written, etc.
Fac simile, L.	A close imitation.
Habeas corpus, L.	You may take the body.
Ipse dixit, L.	He said it.
Ipso facto, L.	In the thing itself.
Literatim, L.	Letter for letter.
Minimum, L.	The smallest.
Multum in parvo, L.	Much in little.
Ne plus ultra, L.	Nothing beyond.
Non compos mentis, L.	Not of sound mind.
Per annum, L.	By the year.
Per diem, L.	By the day.
Primâ facie, L.	At first view.
Pro bono publico, L.	For public good.
Pro et con., L.	For and against.
Pro tempore, L.	For the time.
Quantum sufficit, L.	A sufficient quantity.
Soi disant, F.	Self-styled.
Sine qua non, L.	Without which a thing cannot be done [or take place.
Sine die, L.	Without a day specified.
Summum bonum, L.	The greatest good.
Viva voce, L.	With the voice.

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NUMBERS.

Figures.	Letters.	Names.	Numeral Adjectives.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand	one thousandth
1844	MDCCCXLIV	one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.	

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MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, &c.

A COMMA is a little dot like this, (,) and whenever we come to it, we must make a pause long enough to say "and."

A PERIOD is a little round dot like this (.), and when we come to it, we must make a full stop.

A SEMICOLON (;) is a little dot like a period, with a comma under it; and when we come to it in reading, we must make a pause twice as long as we do at a comma.

A COLON (:) is two little round dots, like periods, one right above the other; and when we come to a colon we must stop longer than at a semicolon.

A QUESTION POINT (?) is a little crooked mark, with a period under it. When we come to one we stop long enough to count *one, two, three;* and generally the voice is raised. If the question is not such an one as to require *yes* or *no* for an answer, when we come to it we must let the voice fall, as at a period.

A MARK OF ADMIRATION (!) is a straight mark, with a period under it; and when we come to it we must pause as long as we do at a semicolon or question, and let the voice fall.

The DASH (—) denotes a sudden pause, or change of subject.

The PARENTHESIS ( ) is used to include an explanatory sentence, which should be read in a weaker tone of voice than the rest of the sentence.

The BRACKETS [ ] are used to include words that serve to explain the preceding word or sentence; as, Newton [the philosopher] was a great astronomer.

The QUOTATION (" ") is used to include a passage that is taken from some other author; as, "Know thyself."

The APOSTROPHE (') denotes the possessive case; as, John's hat; or the omission of one or more letters of a word; as, us'd for used.

The ELLIPSIS (—. ——) denotes that some letters in a word are omitted; as, L———d for Lord.

The HYPHEN (-) is used to connect compound words; as, milk-pail. When it is placed at the end of a line it shows that one or more syllables are carried forward to the next line.

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The CARET (^) is used to show where letters or words should be inserted that have been omitted through mistake; thus, Cha^rles; virtue is ^ amiable.

The SECTION (§) is used to divide a book or chapter into less parts.

The PARAGRAPH (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The INDEX, or HAND (☞) points out something that should be particularly observed.

The ASTERISK (*), the OBELISK (†), the DOUBLE DAGGER (‡), the PARALLEL (‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes or remarks in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

The BRACE (⏞) is used to connect three poetical lines of the same rhyme, or several words with one common term.

The DIÆRESIS (¨) is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, zoölogy.

Directions respecting the Use of Capital Letters.

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing, should begin with a capital.

2. The first word after a period, and after an interrogation and an exclamation point, if the two sentences be entirely independent.

3. All the names and titles of the Deity; as, Lord, Jehovah, Almighty.

4. Proper names of persons, places, mountains, oceans, lakes, rivers, &c.; as, John Adams, Rome, &c.

5. Adjectives derived from proper names; as, English, French, &c.

6. The first word of every line in poetry.

7. The pronoun *I* and interjection *O*,

8. The title of books; as, Webster's Dictionary.

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